PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,748.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th June	OCEANA	6610	MOOLTAN	9691
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
3rd July	PERSIA	735	CHINA	7912
10th "	SALSETTE	6000		
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MACEDONIA	10613
24th "	SALSETTE	6000		
31st "	EGYPT	7912	MOLDAVIA	9600
7th August.	SALSETTE	6000		
14th "	ARABIA	7903	MANTUA	11600
21st "	SALSETTE	6000		
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in case of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly as nearly as WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Eastern Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For further information and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	8,095	S. Olivnak	1st July 1909
KOERNER	8 452	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	8,095	S. Olivnak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERNER	8,453	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badesich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,881	M. Dabrovich	16th " 1909
KOERNER	8,473	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,595	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,189	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Passage House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester.	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 2	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Aug. 2
B. Merton Hall	June 26	July 22	July 27	Aug. 14
B. C. City of Benares.	July 10	Aug. 2	August 7	Aug. 23
A. Trafford Hall	July 17	Aug. 9	August 14	Aug. 24
B. City of Agra	July 27	Aug. 19	August 24	Sept. 10
C. City of Glasgow	Aug. 7	Aug. 31	Sept. 5	Sept. 21
B. City of Madras	Aug. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
C. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 3	...
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 2	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 31	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
C. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 1	...
C. City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No 14 Shed

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
MADURA	1,910	Mon 21st June	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 17th June	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 18th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,910 tons, 21st June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th June, taking on Mails and Passengers at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,020 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manila, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Bertilon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,378	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robinet	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rennes Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,378	Martin	1st July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6388	A. Hale	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILLIA	9091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6388	A. Hale	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,440

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

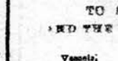
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
KANZLER	3,000	Allrich	21st June
* PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	2nd July

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th May, 1909.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt
WM. GEO. RAPER BORR, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on applications.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heeriee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN SINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,50,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

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DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

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In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per cent. lb.	oz.	Per box. Rs.	a.
Admirals ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	„ 50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	„ 25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	„ 25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	„ 50 ...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of 25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	„ 25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	„ 25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	„ 50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	„ 50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	„ 50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	„ 25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of 50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	„ 50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	„ 25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of 50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	„ 50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	„ 25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	„ 50 ...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	„ 25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	„ 25 ...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	„ 50 ...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.					
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	„ 50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	„ 50 ...	„	3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	„ 50 ...	„	3	4
Rarezas	„ 50 ...	„	3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	„ 50 ...	„	4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	„ 50 ...	„	5	0
Las Hermanas Mexican	„ 50 ...	„	5	4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	„ 50 ...	„	5	8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	„ 50 ...	„	6	4
El Sol, Imperiales	„ 25 ...	„	4	0
La Bolsa Superiores	„ 25 ...	„	4	8
Primissima, Exceptionales ...	„ 50 ...	„	7	0

EL ALICANTO.
Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50 ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	12	0
Vera, Flor Fina „	„ 25 ...	„	6	8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	„ 25 ...	„	4	0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,
Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

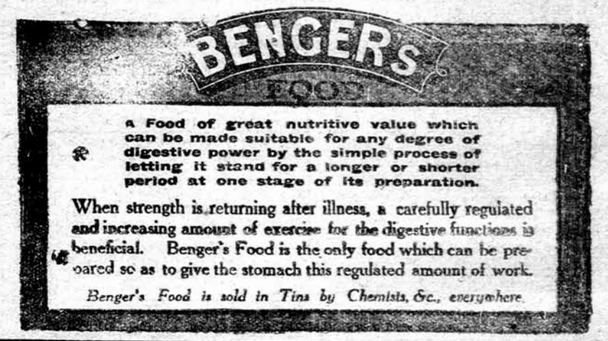
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*



a Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

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Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 16 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "WALTON HALL,"

ARRIVED ON 13TH JUNE, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 14th June, 1909.

LOST.

FIVE Pieces of GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of 3½ per cent. of Rupees One Thousand each, standing in the name of BEYRAMJEE COOVERJI SURTY, have been LOST this day, between Bora Bazar Street and Bank of Bombay. Notice is hereby given to the public that any person deal with the said pro-notes will deal at his sole risk and costs. Whoever will bring them to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

BEYRAMJEE COOVERJEE SURTY,
Care of
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office at Church Gate, upto 12 noon STANDARD TIME, on MONDAY, the 21st June 1909, for the following :—

1. For LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING COAL at several Loco. Stations.
2. For the purchase of mixed coal Ashes (English and Country) thrown out by the Locomotive Engines.
3. For cleaning and sifting the Ashes at the Parel Running shed for one year from 1st July, 1909 to 30th June, 1910.

Forms of Tenders giving details and division of the contract into sections can be had on application to the Undersigned, on payment of annas eight for each form. There are in all three forms.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or lowest or any Tender.

FRANK GOODWIN,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Parel, 14th June, 1909.

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ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

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Public Accountant.
E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Bifocontal.
They are the acme of Comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes :—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonodachan, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof 'pro bono publico.'

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

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HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS
Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.
The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.
A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmwood," 82, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz,, Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Sicars, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc., as proved to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratten Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Re. 10. Sing copy Annas 4." Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; small printed on flap, Rs. 2-13 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Apollo and Indian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table, Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having lease-hold arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 9 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

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Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced; it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Canstatt, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Astruc downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this specious and wherever introduced, appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole resource of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

"Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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ORIENTAL
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LIFE ASSURANCE
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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience,

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ESTABLISHED 1880.
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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BOMBAY.

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Paid up Capital ..... „ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lots of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all irregular cases.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores, or post free 50 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SCUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1828.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, mental and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 1s.6pence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE AIRY FURNISHED BEDROOM, with tiled floor, Electric Fan and Lights, separate Bath Room and spacious verandahs, private entrance. Suitable for one or two bachelors or married couple, near the Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box No. 1775, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A CHIEF ENGINEER, for the Calcutta Metropolitan Fire Brigade, on a salary of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Free quarters and uniform will be supplied. Must be a European and hold a certificate of fitness as a Chief Engineer, from the Board of Trade (British or Colonial). Reference will be given to applicants having some practical knowledge of Fire Brigade work. Age not to exceed 30 years.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the undersigned, up to the 15th July, 1909.

Forms of application with further details as to the conditions of service will be supplied on application to the SUPERINTENDENT, Calcutta Fire Brigade.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta Police Office, 18th Lall Bazar,
8th June, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay dem, Messrs. RAGDI VASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA

*For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS,

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Chance of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from Kashi Nath Memorial Trust and Research Centre on 29 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [14TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,250	Mahomerah	H S Shoostary
1 Bundle Sovs ...	105	Verawal	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Case Silver Dollars	1,263	Jeddah	S M H A Noorani
Rupees	35		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 11th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	67	76,217
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	105	1,24,277

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent, „ 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 2nd June.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 22 lacs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The rates are 1 3 15-16 T. T., 1 3 31-32 on Demand, and 1 4 1-8 for credits 3 months' sight. A limited business only has been transacted. Fa Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France		169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		177 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 94-3 for cash and the settlement on 30th June, and remained unchanged at that level throughout the day. A trifling business is reported. The opening rates in Calcutta were advised as 94-3 ready and 94-2 one month forward.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-3	Quiet but
1st Settlement ...	„ 94-2	steady.

BULLION:—

Silver in London was unchanged on Saturday in ready and forward, the rate being 24 3-16 for both. The tone of the market was steady at the close. The New York rate was unchanged at 52 5-8. Our local market opened at 62-0 ex-duty for July and August settlements, but declined to 61-10 owing to the sales by some dealers. At the close there were buyers for July at 61-10 and for August at 61-11. Ready silver was quoted one anna lower than the rate ruling for July. A moderate business has been looked.

Bar gold closes as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	9
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	61	9	0*
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	10	0*
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	11	0*

* Buyers.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The small advance in prices at the close of the American markets on Saturday has given a steadier tone to our market for New Crops, and rates are about Re. 1 higher all round. Business, however, continues limited, though there are still buyers of November delivery fine M. G. Bengal, but sellers are scarce. Prices close steady as under.

For ready cotton the demand is only moderate, and chiefly on mill account. Rates are however well maintained, and if anything rather steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	252	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	254	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	239	Jan. „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaum	231	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	224	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	224	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia	217	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	211	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	217	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	208	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengal	193	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENING :—

	Firm.
Opening Tone	...
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	11,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·70	5·74	5·72	5·70
+·05	+·05	+·05	+·05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·69	5·68	5·68	5·68	5·68
+·05	+·05	+·05	+·05	+·05

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm with a fair demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 1	6 B. T.
September ... — ...	„	8 11	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

Prices are steady but there is little inquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 3	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	17 13	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 11	0
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	„	7 13	6 R. T.

POPPYSEED :—

June-July	Rs.	10 3	6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	32 0	0
June-July	Rs.	6 8	0 R. T.

Tone.—Steady.

COTTONSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	24 0	0

Tone—Quiet.

SAWRASEED :—

July-August	Rs.	6 1	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 4	0 R. T.
White Pussi, 85 p. c.	„	6 7	8
Soft Red	„	42 0	0 per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS :—

Bombay	1,465
India	77
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2

MILLS :—

Bombay Cotton Mill	525
Do. ½ share ...	130
Crescent	105
David	418 3-4
Kohinoor...	745
Manockji Petit	3,220
New Great Eastern	200
Phœnix	92 3-4
Sun Mills	213 1-2

PRESSES :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	495
New Mofussil	735

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Badham Pile & Co	132
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	99 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Treacher and Co	660

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	...	...	585
Tapti-Valley ...	...	425 to	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	5,928 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	9098 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	5,24 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	13,086 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	381 „
Poppyseed...	...	...	3,379 „
Groundnuts ...	...	...	409 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	13,334 „
Rice ...	...	...	1,078 „
Myrabollams ...	...	...	239 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	4,447 „
Mowraseed...	...	...	1,553 „
Gram ...	...	...	2,878 „
Joowar ...	...	...	85 „
Maize ...	...	...	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th June, 1909, as compared with the statement of 5th June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 5. Rs.	June 12 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,66,422	49,40,620
Public Deposits at Branches	65,01,871	49,44,810
Other Deposits	7,90,70,613	859,76,169
Post Bills	23,197	23,197
Sundries	27,77,434	28,56,279
Rs....	11,24,39,537	11,88,41,075
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,42,27,671	1,41,80,004
Other authorised Securities.	14,31,490	12,02,607
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,90,56,943	1,89,67,279
Loans do. do.	2,52,84,403	3,39,44,612
Bills discounted and purchased	1,57,08,918	1,62,79,050
Dead Stock	3,14,622	3,15,125
Stamps	5,261	5,214
Bullion	5,98,362	5,89,144
Balances with other Banks.	14,51,316	11,39,788
Sundries	5,68,546	6,36,811
Cash	3,37,92,005	3,15,81,441
	11,24,39,537	11,88,41,075

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3 31-32d. Government Paper at 94-3.

Shares.—Bank of Bengal is quoted at 1,467½.

Coal.—Baraboni is at 13¾ ; Bhuskajori, at 13¾ ; Equitable New Issue, at 20¾ prem.

Jute.—Baranagare, Ord. is at 56.

Monarch Flour Mills, at 10.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th June, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10...	£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 12th June 1909, by Council Bills	£ 6,292,893
„ „ By Gold.....	£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 13th June, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.....	£ 9,907,107

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 14

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—35 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 660 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 23 bales wool, T Khoopchared; 60 bales wool, Hirji Mitha and Co; 538 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 8 bales wool, H Govindjee; 114 bales wool, D Koondeenmul; 17 bales wool, J Moolchund; 139 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 10,667 cwts wheat, Sandilay and Co; 80 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 3 bales silk-waste and 9 bales silk kakoon, K Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—146 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 37 cwts cuttlefish, H Vishram ; 24 bales skins H. A Oomer; 31 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 160 bales hemp P Bhimjee ; 13 bales carpets H G H Mahomed and Sons; 3 cases brassware etc, L B Bhootwalla ; 45 cwts beeswax J M Rahimtoola; 20 cwts cubebs, 10 cwts cardamom seeds, J Suchedina and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 60 cwts horns H A Oomer; 210 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 36 cwts wax, E Sultanally; 65 cwts wild mace, 1 pot rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 99 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.; 68 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales hides and skins H O and H Meosa ; 46 bales hides and skins ; A H Mohamed and Co.; 3,640 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—33 casks skins Max Klein and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—2,000 cwts castorseed. S Shewji, 12,000 cwts cotton-seed Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—128 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Umballa s—180 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales cotton, N Feerbhoy ; 28 bales cotton, Dayal Tejpal ; 361 bales cotton-waste and fly, K Visram and Co ; 400 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—380 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—660 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 209 bales twist and 1 chest opium C Bomonji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta, s—950 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 600 bales twist M M Essabhoy ; 1,000 bales twist Tata Sons and Co ; 460 bales twist C Bomonji and Co ; 400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 2,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—551 bales cotton The M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—451 bales cotton The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1er JUIN 1909.

I.—Notre Reponse Au Conflict De Bismarck.—Declaration Du 15 Juillet, par M. Emile Ollivier de l' Academie Francaise.

II.—Conspirateurs Et Gens De Police.—IV. L'aventure Du Colonel Fournier Et La Mysterieuse-Affaire Donnadieu, par M. Gilbert Augustin-Thierry.

III.—Lamennais, D'apres Une Correspondance Inedite.—Le Pretre Et L'ami, par M. le Comte d'Haussonville, de l'Academie Francaise.

IV.—Un Grand Amour, par Mlle Marianne, Damad.

V.—Poesies, par Mme la Comtesse de Noailles.

VI.—Souvenirs De Sardaigne, par M. le Comte Jean de Kergorlay.

VII.—Les Masques Et Les Visages.—Aux Cent Portraits Anglais Et Francais Du xviii Siecle, par M. Robert de La Sizeranne.

VIII.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie Francaise.

IX.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd May, shows decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 1,313,403 mds., with an increase of Rs. 14,442 in the earnings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McLEOD—KELLY.—June 9, at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, by the Reverend Father Stain, S. J., Lewis McLeod to Claudine Melrose, daughter of Edwin Kelly.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HOLLINGBERY—May 29, at Sitapur, Oudh, of heart failure, Robert Hollingbery, in his 55th year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 9-33m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-41m., 3-20a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Company, 6 Hummum Street, 5 p.m.

The New Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, first general meeting, Oriental Buildings, 5-30 p.m.

"Tale of Two Cities," in aid of Indo-British and Adams-Wylie Hospital, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Harwood League Football : Government Telegraph vs. Gloucesters, Cooperage.

Maxim : "Let your promises be sincere, and within the compass of your ability."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 18th, 4h. 58-3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12-8m. a.m.; in Perigee, 12th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 25th, 5.2h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 16.—Indian Manufacturing Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 5 p. m. Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 1-30 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel. The Bothwick Society Entertainment, 9-15 p. m., followed by a dance. Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 10-26m., 10-4a. ; Low water, 4-15a.

Thursday, June 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 11-15m. : 10-52a.; Low water, 4-12m.; 5-6a.

Friday, June 18.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Treacher and Co., annual meeting, Fort office, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Government Telegraph vs. the Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. High water, 6-1a., 11-38a.; Low water, 4-53m , 5-56a.

Saturday, June 19.—Bombay Legislative Council meeting at Poona, noon. Harwood League Football : R. A. vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-33m., 6-43a.

Sunday, June 20.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. High water, 0-23m., 1-23a.; Low water, 6-12m., 7-28a.

Monday, June 21.—Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. The Hornets, Oval. High water, 1-7m., 2-1a.; Low water, 6-50m., 8-12a.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolahpur arrived in Bombay on Sunday and left for Indore the same night.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The Saraswati Mill, which was closed for two days owing to the strike of the operatives, started work yesterday as new hands were engaged.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In our issue of Saturday we announced for to-day. (Tuesday) a concert and dance at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel. We are asked to say that the entertainment will not be held.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—Bykind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J Sariant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	The New Colonial. R. B. Hall
Overture	Masaniello..... Auber
Idyll	Dawn ..... A. E. Matt
Selection	La Fille du Regiment ..... Donizetti
Valse	Miralda ..... A. Bosta
Selection	Iolanthe ..... Sullivan
A Characteristic	
Patrol	The Baby Parade... A. Pryor

THE ANJUMAN HIMAYAT TALIM ANGREZI.—A correspondent writes :—"In regard to the report which appeared in the 'Bombay Gazette' of 6th April 1909, to the effect that an Association under the name of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi has been established in this City by a large body of Mahomedans, who desire the local Municipal Urdu Schools to be converted into English Schools and placed under a qualified European lady staff, in order to enable Moslem children to receive direct English education, soon after the completion of the reading of the Koran and other religious things in Urdu in private or aided "Muktabs", which are numerous in the streets in Bombay, a memorial to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as it was stated in the report, has been prepared by the Anjuman, and will see the at the end of this month."

THE WRECK OF S.S. "SHAH ALLUM."—The s. s. "Shah Allum," of the Bombay Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, limited, which was wrecked at Peram Rock, six miles from Gogo, has been abandoned to the underwriters. She was in charge of Captain C. Webb, at the time of the wreck, Captain Robertson having left her at Cochin. The "Shah Allum" formerly was the Clan Line boat "Clan Buchanan" and was purchased by Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hassum when her name was changed to "Shah Allum" in 1905. She was an iron screw steamer of 1,918 tons, and was built in 1882 by Messrs. A. M. Millan and Sons, Dumbarton. Her dimensions are 330·3 in length, 40·1 breadth and 26·3 in depth. The vessel and cargo has been fully insured. The crew of the ill-fated vessel are expected in Bombay to-day by one of the Bombay S. N. Company's vessels. Her local Agents are Messrs. Essajee and A. M. Jeewanjee and Company.

A NAVVY hit a Paris postman over the head and was at once prosecuted for "outrage and violence addressed to the person of a functionary in the exercise of his functions." But the Court, the "Telegraph" says, has surprised and disappointed the postman by dismissing that solemn and awful charge. "A postman," the court declared, "is merely an agent in whom is invested no portion of public authority, and he in no way shares in the exercise of the public power, although he be employed in a public service." The navvy was accordingly convicted only of the relatively insignificant offence of having assaulted an "ordinary citizen," and sent to gaol for a fortnight, whereas he would have got probably two months had he been found to have battered a "functionary in the exercise of his functions."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Light rain, with a few moderate falls, are reported from Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bihar, the East of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Peninsula; Dibrugarh and Jalpaiguri, had three inches; Sibsagar and Gorakhpur, two; Meerara, one and a half; Bhamo, Mymensingh, Khandwa and Waltair, one. The absence of heavy falls of rain indicates that Monsoon conditions are not so pronounced as during the last few days, but they are still present over a larger area than usual at this time of the year.

In consequence of the rainfall, the temperature is below normal nearly everywhere, and humidity above the average in the central parts of the country.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Gujarat and light to moderate local rain elsewhere, except in the Punjab, Sind and North Rajputana.

The weather in the Southern Indian Ocean. —The pressure remains decidedly low at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles. The wind's strength is greater than usual at the first station and normal at the other two, where the rainfall has been very light. These conditions appear favourable.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from Simla, dated Monday. "Weather in the South Arabian sea is less suspicious."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer "Nawab," Captain G. Park, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, etc., reports having experienced strong monsoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Surada," Captain F. Alton, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant, from Rangoon, met with moderate monsoon with occasional rain squalls.

The steamer "Terrier," Captain H. Birg, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Bangkok, had boisterous sea.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Wardha," Captain J. G. Kilner, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, encountered strong monsoon, squally weather, very light and rough sea.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oceana," Captain T. H. Hyde, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour from Shanghai yesterday, experienced light monsoon, overcast and cloudy weather with considerable westerly swell from Colombo and Bombay.

The steamer "Petronia," Captain J. Bow, which arrived here on Sunday, from Aden, had strong S. W. wind and sea.

The Hall Line steamer, "Walton Hall," Captain John Leary, which arrived in Bombay from Cardiff on Sunday, met with moderate to fine weather to Socotra, afterwards fresh to moderate strong monsoon to 68° E.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Obra," Captain W. Lemar Chand, which arrived here on the 13th instant, from Rangoon, experienced heavy swell, hazy weather and frequent rain squalls.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Esplanade Fort In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	6·93	5·88	6·98	6·27
Monday, 14th June.....	0·80	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	6·93	5·88	6·98	6·27
Up to same date last year...	0·80	0·40	0·00	0·10

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 14.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Cospdg Total 1903.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·0	7·11	1·66	1·27

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov., to date.
Bushire (13th).....	86·6	82·1	...	...
Aden (13th	92·4	80·8	...	0·23
Muskat (13th).....	100·8	90·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	102·3	88·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	99·9	78·9	0·36	0·45
Lahore	102·9	83·2	...	0·32
Sirsa.....	...	...	...	0·40
Ambala	94·0	80·5	...	1·10
Delhi	98·7	81·7	...	0·33
Agra.....	99·0	79·5	...	0·23
Mainpuri.....	92·3	79·0	0·12	1·66
Jhansi	98·5	81·5	...	0·75
Cawnpore	92·7	75·0	...	1·74
Allahabad	92·1	79·0	0·06	5·92
Jacobabad	106·6	88·8	...	0·00
Karachi	91·5	83·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	104·6	81·7	...	0·18
Jaipur	105·2	79·1	...	1·44
Kotah	104·5	81·1	...	1·54
Bhuj.....	98·6	81·5	0·57	0·57
Dwarka	90·8	82·2	0·05	0·06
Veraval	86·7	81·3	0·43	0·43
Rajkot	102·9	82·2	0·16	0·17
Gondnagar Para.....	100·6	78·0	0·40	2·76
Surat	90·6	79·1	0·24	1·05
Ahmedabad.....	102·1	80·7	0·13	0·58
Deesa	104·3	78·4	0·42	0·69
Neemuch.....	98·5	72·8	...	1·22
Indore	89·1	74·1	0·07	2·09
Jubbulpore	92·5	75·8	...	1·28
Sangor.....	91·6	76·5	0·15	1·66
Hoshangabad	97·1	76·9	0·04	0·75
Khandwa.....	96·7	76·6	1·05	2·51
Akola	91·7	74·6	0·56	2·79
Amraoti	88·8	72·8	0·21	2·99
Nagpur.....	91·1	75·3	0·21	2·03
Chanda	88·5	76·5	0·01	3·87
Raipur.....	90·7	75·6	0·52	4·34
Bombay	87·2	82·5	0·05	6·31
Ratnagiri.....	87·3	81·9	0·13	16·05
Mormugao	90·0	79·7	0·03	9·76
Karwar	86·8	76·5	...	19·33
Malegaon.....	89·9	70·6	0·33	3·76
Ahmednagar.....	85·4	72·0	...	2·15
Poona	84·0	73·3	0·02	1·94
Sholapur	91·8	74·4	0 23	3·15
Bijapur	90·2	73·2	...	4·97
Belgaum	80·3	68·1	0·02	4·72
Aurangabad.....	88·2	69·7	...	3·22
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	89·8	71·7	...	36 3
Mangalore	86·2	76·9	0·54	19·86
Calicut.....	87·3	78·1	0·48	18·42
Cochin	87·7	76·8	0·74	15·45
Colombo	85·5	77·5	0·01	1·98
Masulipatam	95·3	72·1	...	1·56
Bellary	97·0	77·8	...	0·02
Cuddapah	94·7	80·6	...	1·98
Madras.....	99·0	80·5	...	0·20
Bangalore	86·3	66·8	...	0·30
Coimbatore	89·9	72·8	...	1·08
Trichinopoly	100·6	78 3	...	0·00
Negapatam	100·4	79 0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sunday, the 13th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·12 inch of rain. Skies are lightely to moderately clouded in the submontane districts but clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is in defect everywhere ; the minimum is higher than usual in the South-West and North Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad but are only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now generally low both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in East Rajputana ; Jaipur has had 0·96 inch, Ajmer 0·18inch and Kotah 0·21inch. Skies are clear in Upper Sind but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind and West Rajputana but is generally in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —General rain has fallen in West Central India and in Gujarat ; Neemuch has had 1·20 inches; Deesa 0·27inch, Ahmedabad 0·26inch and Surat 0·67inch. In Kathiawar Bhavnagar Para records 0·41inch. Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is approximately normal.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen except in the north-eastern districts ; Khandwa has received 1·29inches, Akola 1·42 inches, Amraoti 0·98inch, Nagpur 0·67inch, and Raipur 0·72 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect but night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the North Bombay Deccan ; Malegaon has had 2·13 inches, Ahmednagar 1·70 inches, Poona 0·10 inch, Aurangabad 1·16 inches, and Hyderabad 0·48 inch. Cloud has increased and skies are heavily clouded over the whole division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere ; the minimum is generally normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall on the West Coast has been confined to South Malabar. General rain has fallen in the West and South Central Provinces, in Gujarat, West Central India, East Rajputana, Hyderabad and the North Bombay Deccan, Skies are generally heavily clouded to the south of latitude 24° with the exception of the Carnatic and South Coromandel Coast.

The barometer has risen over the whole reporting area, the rise being again rapid to considerable in the North-West India. Gradients between Kathiawar and the Hymalayas continue less steep than usual. The depression which lay over Sind is shown to-day over the South-West Punjab. The monsoon remains weak on the West Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, Gujarat and the Central Provinces ; local rain in the Konkan, Rajputana and the Deccan. A few falls may occur in Kathiawar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 14th June was 29·769 feet. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 15 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of ancroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or ancroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, is will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

SILVER JUBILEE AT GONDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read on several occasions of the works of public benefit, recorded in the time of His Highness the Thakore Saheb, who has been spoken of as one of the most enlightened Princes of India in several of their speeches by the past Governors of Bombay and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. During a regime of 25 years His Highness has gradually but steadily looked to the growth of his revenues, and as a result he has relieved the public of the burden of various sorts, the chief of which is the permanent abolition of duties on import and export merchandise throughout His Highness's provinces. This step has been taken with no other motive than to encourage the commercial classes who are every day going from bad to worse.

The first of July, 1909, will be a red-letter day in the annals of the revenue history of Gondal, as that day marks the beginning of our New Year. To meet with necessary costs for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee, to be held on the 1st of August of this year, the officers, the merchants, and the farmers of State are lavishly subscribing theis share to the general fund of the coming Jubilee.

Many thanks are due to His Highness for his magnanimity. Just as the revolution of Russia for the constitution had incited the Young Turks, and the revolutionist of Persia, in like manner the ryots of other Native States of Kathiawar have been passively and anxiously looking for like concessions from their rulers, who ought to follow the foot-prints of their enlightened brother Chief.

In these days of advanced civilization the people are expecting more and more from their rulers. In the same way it will not be out of place, if I propose that the Thakore Saheb should make primary and secondary education free, as it

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain H Berg, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Ben Vrackie, 2,335 tons, Captain D A Hunter, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Walton Hall, 3,203 tons, Captain John Leary, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Cardiff, via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain R S Butler, sailed on Monday for Basrah &c., via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts. A H Allen, M Wace, E S Bamford and E Williams, 2 natives and 55 deck.

THE steamer Conch, 3,391 tons, Captain T Scott, will sail to-day for Aroe Bay in ballast.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, 3,507 tons, Captain T. H. Hyde, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr. K. Merwanji, Mr. and Mrs. Desai and infant. From Hongkong—Subedar Shaik Esse.—From Sydney—Miss Oldham. From Adelaide,—Captain Rakin. From Colombo,—Mr. H. Macnee, Mrs. R. Macnee, Mr. R. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. D. J. Wilson, Mr. P. Mistri and infant, Mr. Coulthard and Mrs. Simmons and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Khan and 3 children, Miss H. Khan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dubash, Mr. S. E. Sethna, Mr. J. H. Khambata, Major Oldham, Gunner Ellis, Miss E. Sene, Mr. G. Burgiss, Mr. A. H. and D Kinson, Mr. Khan, Dr. P. Dalgado, Mr. R. Ferrando and 4 deck.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R. Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain L. Maneun will sail to-day for Genoa etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain J. H. Murch will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. via Karachi with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra 2,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Antwerp etc. with a general cargo and Mr. E. G. Deamond as a passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey Sh
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr G Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 14.

Barbara.....2444...Vass .....T Morrison & Co
Barotse.....2619.....Smith.....W & A Graham & Co
Ben Vrackie .....2535 Hunter.....
Cressington Court .....2716Gleghorn .....Cory Bros
Dunster.....3016Rutter .....The Captain
Gowanbarn.....2723Forbes.....K Nixon & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kola.....5106Cole.....M M & Co
Moshtari.....1110Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Pask .....F Muir & Co
Nurani.....2870Clingan ...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Petronia.....3154 Bowman.....
Shah Jehan.....2566Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sofi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathairly.....2763 McMahen ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathenarick .....2843Stewart.....T Morrison & Co
Seladon.....2451.....Bazil .....The Captain
Siberian.....2023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Springburn.....3173 Cresthwaite.....
Terrier.....1008 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Wardha.....2552 Kilner.....M M & Co
Zinnia .....2339Clarke.....Andrew Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 14.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rinaldo	...2791	..Pickering	..Hull via Karachi	23-6	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall	.....	3203 Leary	.....	Karachi	18-6 K Nixon & Co
B Shah Ameer	1921	Pigot Stream	..15 6	B & H S N Co	
D & E Diego Suarez	2498	Daron Havre	1-7	K Nixon & Co	
F Umballa	3426	Rait Antwerp	18-6	M M & Co	
K Badrie	1613	Collinson.....	Karachi	17-6	G Jewajee
G Naderi	...1168	Grey ...	Bussrah	15-6	B & P S N Co
M Persia	...4198	Houghton.....	London	...3-7	P & O Co
N Vancover	...2880	McDougall	Baltimore	17-6	R A Wilis
O Riba	....Capt Cacace	..Italian Man-of-War	Repairing		
P Mohammadi	.1251	Hore...	Zanzibar	26-6	B & P S N Co
Q Surada	..3400	Aton Cushin	.....	N F...	M M & Co
Offside Q					
Obra	...3520	Lemorchard	.....N-F	N-F	.....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Chupra	...3954...	Henderson.	Antwerp. 15-6 M M & Co
2	Olympia	... 3269	Tait	Liverpool .....22-6 W & A Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	...2681	Mancini	Genoa 15-6 F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Francisco	Hongkong...17-6 Florio and R S N Co
10 & 11	Oceana	...3507	Hide ...	London 19-6 P & O Co
12 & 13	Delta	...4780	.....	Suow.....Shanghai.....28-6 P & O Co
14	Linga	...951	...Cutbush	...Karachi... 18-6 M M & Co
15	Dwarka	759	Moxon	...Bussrah ...17-6 M M & Co

M W D D

Mahomadi .....547.....Ahmed .....Marmogoa.....17-6 Bo S N Co Ld

H W P D

Indravati...518 Fakeera...B-nager ...16-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Rahodari...829 Fakeera.., Karachi...15-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Saravati...443 Ahmed...Mormogoa,..19-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Sonani...552 Hoosein...Stream.....16-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Terrier s.....	Berg	Bangkok, May 14
	Ben Vrackie s ...	Hunter	Calcutta, May 30
	Walton Hall s ...	Leary	Cardiff, May 14
14	Oceana s.....	Hyde	Shanghai, May 25

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Bulimba s	Butler	Busreh, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer Conch, Scott, for Aroe Bay.
" Naderi, Murch, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" R Rubattino, Manicini, for Genoa, &c.
" Chupra, Henderson, for Antwerp, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Siwala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
1	Brasiliana	Calcutta
7	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
8	Clan Macdonald	Coast
9	Italy	Rangoon
9	Blake	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Steamer Delhi, left Hongkong, on June 12.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left on the 12th instant for Singapore and Penang.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Suez on the 12th instant.

OTTERS are reported to be infesting the River Dart in great numbers. Eight were seen on one evening; on another occasion a fisherman observed six together, and a water bailiff reports that he saw three others swimming in company. As the destruction of fish by otters is tremendous, the conservators of the Dart are moving the Master of the Dartmoor Hounds to bring his pack to the river at once.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
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WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
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HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHD. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1909.

ADMINISTRATION IN NATIVE STATES.

A BATCH of reports on the administration of Native States reaches us, for the separate and individual consideration of which, unfortunately, we cannot find room. They come in large numbers at this time of the year and each is as interesting as its neighbour, for each records progress in the right direction. Indore is the first of the present instalment, and its report, after mentioning several incidents of domestic importance, announces that no difficulty has arisen as the consequence of the separation of judicial and executive functions, but, on the other hand, the people are well satisfied, being able to obtain justice more expeditiously than before. To bring about a financial equilibrium the Budget of the State was thoroughly overhauled and expenditure curtailed in all departments, without, it is claimed, impairing the existing efficiency. In the reorganisation the two districts of Rampura and Bhanpura were amalgamated, their headquarters being fixed at Garoth. Mhow and Khargone, sub-divisions of the Indore and Nimar districts, under separate Naib Subhas, were abolished and nine tehsils were similarly reduced and incorporated with more important ones adjacent. There are now, therefore, five districts instead of six and twenty-seven tehsils instead of thirty-six. Owing to failure of the rains it became necessary to remit close on nine lakhs of revenue and to suspend further three lakhs, leaving the net demand for recovery, Rs. 26,19,672. Of the total area of the State more than half was affected by scarcity, the districts of Nimar and Nimawar and the perganas of Petlawad and Alampur being included. In the Malwa tracts proper, comprising the Indore district, exclusive of Petlawad pergana, Mehidpur, Rampura and Bhandpura districts, the tenants were not entirely without resources and the distress among the poor classes was due chiefly to the high prices of the staples. The area and population of these are 4,380 square miles and 493,279 souls. Of these 153,981 belong to the labouring classes. The main causes of the famine was the shortage and ill-distribution of the rainfall, and as the condition of the kharif created anxiety, steps were at once taken to ascertain what relief would be required. This done the Settlement Commissioner formulated proposals which were adopted and worked satisfactorily in every respect. Notwithstanding hard times public works made progress, so too did education, and various charitable hospitals and kindred institutions were founded.

The report of the Chhota Udepur State records, as the most important event of its year, the removal of the restrictions imposed at the time of the installation, on the Rajiji's powers in financial matters connected with the State. This concession, obtained within about two and a half years of careful administration of the State, is regarded as a matter of no small satisfaction to the Chief and those connected with him in the administration. Things apparently have not gone very smoothly in some departments of the State, and commenting on various changes, the Dewan observes that this circumstance is rather a matter of congratulation for those who have the best interests of the State at heart. Further on he philosophises: "Intrigues among the subordinate staff is the bane of a Native State administration and is a potent factor in retarding progress and creating chaos. The first requisite for a successful administration is efficiency and discipline amongst officers who should be free from the taint of what is known as 'khatpat,' by which expression is meant, meddling by a person with the work of every one around him to the utter neglect and mismanagement of his own." Then it is recorded that although cordial private relations have been maintained by the Chief with his near relatives, owing to slight differences with one of his uncles, the situation was "for a time somewhat strained. But on the Kumar, finding his position untenable, made the *amende honourable*, and since then his relations with the Chief have been cordial." The unsatisfactory method of fixing the assessment of land for revenue purposes is gradually giving place to the satisfactory system of the Survey Settlement. Cultivation has materially increased during the year and the area of waste land has correspondingly diminished, liberal concessions having been made to enterprising cultivators. At the commencement of the rains circular orders were sent to the thandars, directing them to see that cultivators lost no time, "as is their wont in these parts," in commencing the sowings, as procrastination in this matter frequently results in favourable opportunities being lost during seasons of scanty rainfall, or when a limited number of breaks in the weather occur. It was pointed out that what was most important in these matters was to take time by the forelock and utilise the very first showers for commencing the sowings. By these and other paternal means the situation was saved and the year was fairly prosperous. Chotta Udepur has mineral wealth, but wants capitalists to develop it. The people of the State are extremely contented; meek and harmless, their wants being few and simple, as the Dewan says, so long as they get sufficient to keep body and soul together for the day, they have no cares for the morrow—in fact the people are thriftless. Nature furnishes them with mhowra and toddy for part of the year and beyond that they ask nothing.

A third volume of the present influx of reports deals with the administration of the District Police of the Nizam's Government. In it complaint is made of the want of sympathy and readiness to co-operate with the Police by the people, whereupon His Highness's Government remarks that it is not pointed out what practical shape such sympathy or co-operation should take, nor is it clear in what way the public should "recognise their obligations to a paternal Government and far-sighted legislation, and so prevent the criminal classes from preying upon them." If the Hyderabad public requires instruction on these points we can have little sympathy with them when they are preyed upon. Mr. Hankin, the Inspector-General of Police, complains of unnecessary delay on the part of Magistrates in dealing with cases brought before them. It is found that the complaint is not without justification and the Government is now following a very vigorous policy as regards inordinate delay in the disposal of cases, and defaulting Magistrates are severely taken to task. But even here the complaint of the Inspector-General is resented and it is observed in the Resolution: "on referring to files, it is often found that the Police are as much to blame as the Magistrates and the disposal of many cases is abnormally delayed because of neglect and procrastination on the part of the police in the putting forward of evidence and services of summonses on witnesses. The attention of the Inspector-General has been repeatedly called to this on former occasions." The results of the Criminal Investigation Department, under the charge of Mr. Goad were far from satisfactory, and are described by Mr. Hankin as poor. It is hoped that the Detective Police will be able to justify its existence as a separate branch next year. We imagine that in a State like Hyderabad the administration of the Police and the detection or prevention of crime is perhaps more difficult than anywhere else under the sun, but Mr. Hankin receives but little support or encouragement from the Judicial Department, whose review of his report is sufficient to discourage the keenest of officers. He has, however, achieved much success—not with the aid, but in spite of, the Judicial Department, as we read the report and its review. Little actual progress can be made unless the State strengthens the hands of its responsible officers.

SIR F. M. HAINES AND THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE distinguished veteran just dead, Sir Frederick Paul Haines, will be best remembered for his opposition to the second Afghan War of Lord Lytton. He had come out to India almost at the same time as the latter; but while the new Viceroy had, as we now know, come with a mandate from the Disraeli Cabinet, and especially Lord Salisbury, to interfere in Afghan affairs and to pick a quarrel with the hapless Amir Shere Ali and carry English arms once more to that country, the Commander-in-Chief had come with an open mind to his responsible post. He saw all the difficulties attending the carrying out of Lord Lytton's Afghan policy, and with great courage and patience urged them upon his mind. Of course, as Commander-in-Chief he had little to do with the political side of the Afghan question. He concerned himself with the military aspect alone. It is strange, though perfectly true, that though Lord Lytton was egging on the Amir to an open rupture with the Indian Government, thus seeking a pretext to invade his country, he did not in the least pay attention to the preparations for war and at, last, when the time came for the commencement of hostilities in right earnest, our army was not at all in a position to invade Afghanistan with hopes of success. Sir Frederick Haines had the unpleasant task of bringing this unprepared, state of the army under his command under the Viceroy's notice. During the negotiations he had suggested various measures whereby the army could be strengthened; but Lord Lytton, acting upon the vain advice that the Afghans could easily acquiesce in an invasion of their country, neglected to enforce them. For instance, he strongly urged to strengthen the garrison of Quetta which was left so weak as hardly to be in a state to resist even the local tribes surrounding it. Again, it was owing to his opposition that the capture by surprise of Ali Masjid, a formidable fortress, which had been decided on by Lord Lytton under the reckless advice of Cavagnari had to be abandoned. Sir Frederick Haines had with him the Military Member of Council, who was at first Sir Sam Browne, a soldier intimately acquainted with the border tribes among whom he had passed almost his whole time in India. But Lord Lytton paid little attention to these, his legitimate advisers and colleagues, and listened to such men as Colonel Colley, his Private Secretary, and Major Cavagnari, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar. Hence arose the several military mistakes of the early part of the Afghan Campaign which required all Haines' abilities to rectify. So much was Lord Lytton annoyed by this opposition of his responsible military colleagues that he expressly appointed Sir Sam Browne to the command of a Division in order to get rid of him from his Council. He, of course, could not rid himself of the Commander-in-Chief who was by virtue of his office Member of the Viceroy's Council; but he hoped that Browne's new successor as Military Member of Council, Sir Neville Chamberlain, would be more tractable and that he would receive more support and less criticism from the new member. But this hope was in vain. Parliament thanked Haines later on "for the ability and judgment with which he directed operations" in Afghanistan in 1878 80, and we can now see what his ability and judgment had to contend with. He remained a year longer than Lord Lytton in India and retired finally from this country, after forty years' service, in 1881. In 1890 he succeeded, on the death of Lord Napier, as Field-Marshal.

THE MOHAIR INDUSTRY.

IT is probably known to no one how many goats there are in India, but there must most certainly be more than three millions. Out of this number a trade valued at eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds is yearly transacted in Turkey, mostly by British merchants in the Mohair business. Goats' hair is becoming more valuable every year, and with the vast number of goats which cover the face of India, a very profitable trade should be possible though, of course, the trade with rough goats' hair must not be confused with that in the fine Angora goat, which has a place to itself from which it cannot be ousted. In Turkey the black goat is shorn once a year and the hair is used for making sacks for carrying olive oil and figs, while the better qualities are used for bags in which to pack seasoned tobacco leaves. Goats are, indeed, the chief source of wealth of Turkey, and it is interesting to note that the country is thereby suffering from that which the Indian Forest Department struggles to prevent. Turkey once possessed fine forests which extended from Smyrna to Konia, but they have slowly disappeared before the advance of the goat. Firstly, the old timber was destroyed to make more open grazing grounds for the herds and then the grazing destroyed all young shoots and so the forests have departed. Anyone who has taken the trouble to walk along the line of an Indian forest, where grazing rights end, will appreciate how enormous is the damage done by what at first sight seems so harmless. In Turkey there has been no forest protection and the country has suffered. Wherefore the goat reigns supreme ekeing out its existence where it is hard to find any growing thing, and in consequence the goat is impressed into all the departments of life. Dead or alive it is useful, for the hide makes the skin huts in which the nomad shepherd tribe live. The Indian goat is far from being ornamental and some attempt might be made to make it useful. Though we hope not at the expense of the forests.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL rumours have been about for some time past to the effect that the Government of India are considering the practicability of reducing the number of officers moving annually between Calcutta and Simla, also of locating certain offices, notably part of the Commerce and Industry Department, permanently in Calcutta and of curtailing the period spent at Simla by the rest of the Government of India. Our Simla correspondent, however, informs us that nothing is known upon the subject in the offices concerned and that it is certainly not the case that anything of the kind has reached the stage of formal consideration by the Government of India. It may be noticed in this connection that the principal steps which have been taken, of late years, with the object of curtailing the annual move, have been in the opposite direction. They have been initiated by Lord Kitchener who, some seasons past, has reduced the number of high military administrative officers accompanying him to Calcutta in the cold season to three. Such of the remainder as do not proceed on tour to other parts of India remained at Simla throughout the year. The news is disappointing. What, for instance, does Simla care for commerce? The sooner extensive changes are made the better.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward Mails of the 4th instant left Aden at 6 a.m., on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Government of India Offices may possibly move to Calcutta somewhat earlier than usual this autumn, as the Viceroy leaves in October on tour.

THE British Olympic Council has just published its official report for 1908, drawn up by Mr. T. A. Cook, in a convenient volume.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, resulted in the election of Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Cost of Cavalry.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

IN our Army, numbers of young men, possessing all the qualities that make good cavalry leaders, are debarred from joining that branch of the Service owing to their lack of means to maintain a stable of expensive polo ponies. It is well known that this is the sole reason of the present difficulty of officering the British cavalry, and it is a matter of some surprise that the present War Minister at Whitehall is content to leave matters in this unsatisfactory state. The polo field is no doubt an excellent training ground for cavalry officers, but after all, polo is not everything. It is a modern innovation and was unknown to the squadron leaders of Peninsular and Crimean days, who were in every respect equal in dash and horsemanship to the cavalry officer of to-day. The Government of the United States, in order to encourage polo in the mounted branches of the army and at the same time to bring the game within the means of all officers, has authorised the purchase of polo ponies out of public funds for use of both officers and men. Each battery and troop of cavalry will be provided with five ponies, the price being limited to £26, for which it is said a very good stamp of animal can be obtained. Forty ponies have also been allowed for the use of the cadets at West Point, the Sandhurst and Woolwich of the United States. Remounts will be limited to 25 per cent. of the ponies annually. The training of polo ponies is to become a part of the regular course of instruction at West Point.

Mr. Haldane's indomitable energy enables him to be making speeches all over the country and yet be seldom absent from his place in the House of Commons where nothing ruffles this most urbane Minister as it does the "Ruler of the King's Navee," who is just now having a particularly bad time of it over the notorious Bacon letters, which, it is said, are to be the subject of a law suit. In all his recent speeches, Mr. Haldane has displayed much anxiety, lest there should be no continuity of the present military policy when he shall have vacated the chair at the War Office. He appears to see visions of the great fabric he has built up in his scheme of home defence being cast down by ruthless hands, while he, unable to stay the hands of the destroyer, is forced to witness the ruin of that which he has devoted his great energy to build up. Also he has seen the Army used as the plaything of political parties and the Navy too for that matter, but never to the same extent. The Ministers, who control these two great departments of State, no doubt have a fair conception of what may be expected on their departure from office, otherwise they must have forgotten all the criticisms that have been hurled at them by their opponents from the other side of the House. Mr. McKenna, for instance, is by now well prepared to see his other side of the House. Mr. McKenna, for instance, can expect to see no continuity of the present naval policy when the Unionist Government comes into power, for never was the country more generally dissatisfied with the administration at the Admiralty than it is at present. But Mr. Haldane need have no fear that the country does not recognise the great ability he has shown in his conception of the Territorial scheme and the untiring energy he has displayed to give it being. He pleads that it may be given a chance and not torn up by the roots before it has had time to come to fruition. Let us hope that nothing of the kind will occur. The scheme is good enough in its conception and Mr. Haldane no doubt fully realises its great failings in its application. It does not provide sufficient men, the training is, of course, absurdly inadequate, and service for home defence, until it is made compulsory, is a burden unfair in its incidence. These defects an Unionist Government will endeavour to make good. Mr. Haldane's great blunder was the abolition of the Militia, substituting in its place the force known as the Special Reserve, which in a couple of years' time, when some of the old Militiamen, now serving in it have taken their departure, will consist of untrained immature youths, unfit for the hardships of active service. There is also a great difficulty in obtaining officers for the Special Reserve. It is now suggested that some of the many naval lieutenants who will shortly be retiring, might find employment in this almost unofficered force. Such a suggestion is really quite sound, for the services of these officers would be invaluable. The naval officer of the present day has a very good knowledge of company and battalion drill and would soon learn military methods and systems. There was a time when one might have said that the introduction of a little naval discipline might also prove of value in our land forces, but that day has gone by when the Navy could claim to possess a more rigid system of discipline superior to the Army. The discipline in the one service is as good as in the other. In both it is based on thoughtfulness and consideration on the part of the officers and respect and esteem on the part of the men.

"The Story of the Household Cavalry," in two handsomely bound and beautifully illustrated volumes, should find a place in every regimental library as a most interesting chapter of the military history of the Empire, from the time of the battle of Worcester to date. The Household Cavalry had a long spell of inaction after Waterloo, and had seen no service in Queen Victoria's reign till Lord Wolseley had them out for an airing in 1882 in Egypt, where they had a better look-in than their comrades of the Foot Guards. Those who were present when the Household Cavalry arrived in Alexandria harbour, will remember them divested of all their gorgeous apparel and shining corselets, making their appearance clothed in sloppy-looking brick-coloured jumpers, beneath which it was truly difficult to recognise the trooper of Windsor or London.

Who would have thought a short time back that in this year of grace our artillery would be engaged in practising firing at airships on Salisbury Plain, yet such is the case and it is said that the experiments have proved most satisfactory. The greatest secrecy is of course being observed, mounted patrols being stationed all round to prevent any but authorised persons from approaching the scene of operations. We have no special gun for firing at airships on the lines of the German gun, but the experiments now being carried out will demonstrate clearly the kind of weapon required as well as proving that an aerial enemy could be brought to earth by the new howitzer. One test was to place a howitzer battery 1,500 yards away from the place, from which a captive balloon, to represent an airship was sent up, to a height of 800 feet. There was a strong wind at the time, which caused the balloon to gyrate considerably making it a difficult mark to aim at, the gunners brought it down however in a few seconds with its gas bag torn to shreds. The new gun will, of course, be so constructed as to enable it to be rapidly trained on an airship moving at a very high speed.

The Council of the Union Jack Club has decided to carry out at once the extension of the Club's premises as contemplated from the beginning when the Club was opened by the King. At present the Club has 200 bedrooms, but this number is quite insufficient to meet the demand for accommodation, so 150 more bedrooms will now be added and ready for occupation before Christmas. The successful sale of "The Flag," last year raised the sum necessary to make the extensions, all but £5,000, but no difficulty is contemplated in raising this amount in the course of the next few months. The great need of accommodation for married men and their families arriving from abroad especially, has not been lost sight of and steps will be taken at no distant date to acquire a building adjacent to the Club which will be fitted up as a hostel for women and children only. One can quite realise how much the British soldier, on arriving in London from India, in the cold of the winter, must appreciate the warmth and comfort of the Union Jack Club.

It was arranged that the procession of children to Hyde Park on Empire Day should be led by three hundred Harrow boys with their band. At the last moment a telegram was received by the Headmaster, of course from the Army Council, forbidding any boy belonging to the Officers' Training Corps to join in the procession. As all the boys who were to take part belong to the School Cadet Corps, called now, for reasons known only to Mr. Haldane, the Officers' Training Corps, the school was not represented, and there was much disappointment in consequence. On being asked in the House for an explanation of the conduct of the military authorities in the matter, Mr. Haldane maintained that they were justified in acting as they had. He said that Empire Day was not recognised officially and that the Officers' Training Corps was a part of the Army and therefore subject to the same conditions as apply to the Army. If this is so, it is certainly the duty of the military authorities to exercise some kind of supervision over these School Cadet Corps and satisfy themselves that they are commanded by competent men who have at least some elementary knowledge of handling men under arms. Trained and disciplined troops would soon fall to pieces under the treatment that these boys receive from their officers, who appear to be quite unable to drop the schoolmaster when on parade. The other day the Cadet Corps of one of the large public schools was kept on parade for two and a half hours, during the whole of which time the boys were drilling, without a single break or stand easy. The occasion was the examination of some of the boys in drill. The boys have to give up many of their half holidays to "field afternoons" needless to say that service in this particular corps is not popular and that it is only under pressure that boys can be induced to join.

It is rumoured that there is a general feeling amongst the officers of the Indian Army that the time has come when the institution of a Selection Board might prove more satisfactory than the methods at present adopted for selecting officers for the higher appointments. The idea of having such a Board in India is by no means new. The matter was fully considered some few years ago, when the conclusion arrived at was that the appointment of such a body was, as far as India is concerned, not necessary. The system would not work satisfactorily in India, but there are many who no doubt think that their prospects would be improved if it was instituted. It is said that the Indian authorities, in endeavouring to avoid the Scylla of selection have fallen on the Charybdis of seniority. But this does not appear to be so. It has been usual, during the last few years, to consider each officer's claims as he stands in seniority, if competent and qualified, he is selected if not he is rejected. This method would seem to be as satisfactory as any, if consistently carried out.

Lord Kitchener will visit Australia and Canada in a semi-official capacity and his advice will be taken on matters in connection with the formation of an Imperial General Staff, and also the organisation of the military forces of the Empire and their consolidation for Imperial defence. Lord Kitchener's solution of this military problem will be embodied in a report to the Government, on his arrival in England. The scheme on hand provides for local defence and Imperial defence. In the first case it will be necessary to devise means that will enable each great division of the Empire to defend itself until the naval and military resources of the Empire can be concentrated at decisive points. In the second case, the concentration of the Imperial forces for the defence of the Empire must be provided for, so that they could be rapidly moved to the assistance of the forces maintained for local defence in any part of the Empire. It is a problem of some difficulty and the great genius of Lord Kitchener as an organiser will be invaluable for its solution.

THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

Consecrating a New Plot.

THE Right Reverend Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, performed the ceremony, yesterday, of consecrating a new piece of ground at the Sewree Cemetery. The Lord Bishop, who was assisted by the Reverend Leighye, Senior Presidency Chaplain, who acted as Chaplain to the Bishop, the Reverend Eykyn, Chaplain of Parel, the Reverend Kennelley, Chaplain of Byculla, and W. Watson Church Warden of the Cathedral, said the prayers Psalms 90 and 116 were sung, after which those present walked in a procession round the piece of ground. The Lord Bishop then read and signed the document consecrating the ground. His Lordship pronounced the Benediction at the end.

MR. ALFRED BURN, a tradesman of Alnwick is a passive resister against a burden which originated in feudal times. Being a freeholder he declines to pay a borough rate of thirteenpence annually to the Duke of Northumberland. The duke's bailiff's having taken legal proceedings, twenty-six pairs of slippers seized for quit rent from Mr. Burn's stock have been sold by auction, realising 18s. 6d., in satisfaction of the duke's claim of 4s. 4d. and expenses.

THE value of matches imported into India yearly is between sixty and seventy lakhs of rupees; and so far no factories on a really large scale have been started in this country to secure this valuable trade. But in the last report of the Board of Scientific Advice it is stated that a gratifying amount of interest has been shown by private individuals and firms during the year in regard to the experiments now on foot in the Economic branch of the Imperial Forest Research Institute with the object of testing the suitability of various Indian timbers for making match-splints and boxes. It appears that thirty-five species of timbers are now being tested in Europe, a complete estimate of profit and loss on a modern equipped factory is available, and the official opinion is expressed that the match industry is likely to take a firm footing in India. We hope that this forecast will be justified, and that in a few years the cheap European and Japanese matches which now hold the Indian market will have given place to a cheaper and better article made in the country itself.

JAPANESE IN HONOLULU.

IMPORTANT PLOT DISCOVERED.

Conspiracy against White Government.

TWELVE LEADERS TO BE TRIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A telegram, received in New York from Honolulu, reports that eight thousand Japanese labourers have struck work and that the leaders have been arrested and indicted for inciting to disorder. Searches of the offices of the Japanese Labour organisation and of the newspaper "Jiji" have revealed a conspiracy which was being formed to wrest the control of the island and its affairs from the Whites.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Japanese, taken prisoners at Honolulu, have all been released on bail.

LATER.

A telegram from Honolulu states that twelve of the Japanese leaders will be tried for conspiracy to riot and three for conspiracy to murder.

THE TSAR'S TOUR.

Arrival in Finnish Waters.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Tsar and family have arrived in the Finnish waters to meet the Kaiser.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE AND THE FLEET.

Explanation by Sir J. Fisher.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Sir John Fisher accompanied the Press Delegates throughout the Naval review and explained and discussed everything in the most friendly fashion. He was enthusiastically cheered at the finish of the trip.

BELGIUM AND CHINA.

An Opening for Capital.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

King Leopold, in a speech at Antwerp, urged the Belgians to establish banks and financial houses in China to facilitate Chinese trade.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL DISASTER.

Torpedo-boat Burned.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Russian vessel "Kambala," which was sunk in the Black Sea, was a submarine and not a torpedo-boat. It collided with an ironclad which it was attacking in the manœuvres.

A Russian torpedo-boat has been burned at Sevastpool, owing to the ignition of some naphtha. The crew was saved.

THE RUSSIANS AT TABRIZ

Outbreak of Dysentery.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Reuter wires from Tabriz that dysentery has broken out in the Russian camp and some deaths have occurred.

CONFLICT WITH TURKISH TROOPS.

Many Killed.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A conflict is reported between the gendarmerie at Salmas and fifty Turkish troops. Fourteen of the latter were killed and wounded and twenty taken prisoner. Twelve of the gendarmerie were killed.

NATIONAL ART RESERVE FUND.

Donation from the King.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

King Edward has contributed a hundred guineas to start a National Art Reserve Fund to meet emergencies similar to that when Holbein's 'Duchess of Milan" was for sale.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The death is announced of Sir Daniel Cooper.

[Sir Daniel Cooper was a well-known figure in racing circles and was a member of the Jockey Club and of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The title passes to his brother Mr. William Charles Cooper as Sir Daniel had two daughters and no son.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 4th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.

Heavy Mortality.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Altogether fifty-five persons have been killed in the French earthquake, and two hundred injured. Most of the fatalities occurred in the villages between Aix and Avignon, and none in the large towns.

AMERICA AND CHINESE FINANCE.

Important Claim.

EUROPEAN FINANCIERS ANGERED.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A telegram, received in New York from Peking, states that the action of the American Syndicate, with reference to participating in the financing of the Hankau-Szechuan Railway, has annoyed European bankers and has caused a postponement of the Imperial ratification of the loan agreement.

BUDGET PROTEST LEAGUE.

An Educational Campaign.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A Budget Protest League has been formed under the presidency of Mr. Walter Long, to conduct an educational campaign regarding the effects of the Budget.

NATAL AND THE UNION.

Congratulations Galore.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Congratulations are pouring in on Natal on final and most conclusive decision in connection with the Union Referendum.

H.M.S. "PHILOMEL."

Outbreak of Scurvy.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A serious outbreak of scurvy has occurred on H.M.S. "Philomel" which has been ordered to Colombo. Sir Francis Wingate will consequently return from Somaliland by the mail steamer.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Players in Second Test Match.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the Second Test match Hayward, George Gunn, King, Albert Relf and Haigh will take the places of Fry, Jessop, Rhodes, Thompson and Blythe in the team as played in the First Test match.

A MAHOMEDAN PLAY.

Stopped in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The Minerva Theatre were about to produce a play to-night in which the chief characters were to be Mahomed and Aisha. The Mahomedans objecting, the play was suspended for to-night but will be produced after the names have been changed.

The managers of the Minerva Theatre say that the character, Mahomed, represents a son of Aurangzeb, and Aisha his wife. It is a historical play and there is no reference to the prophet of Islam.

BARRAH DACOITY CASE SEQUEL.

Inquiry into Conduct of Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

In view of the remarks of the Chief Justice in the Barrah Dacoity case, a Dacca telegram to the "Empire" says that a vigorous enquiry into the alleged misconduct of the Criminal Investigation Department is being conducted by Mr. Bonham Carter, the Inspector General of Police, in the Commissioner's bungalow. The enquiry is private.

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL.

One Lakh Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

A big fire broke out in the Arathoon Jute Mills, this morning, destroying jute of the value of Rs. 1,00,000.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Line Breached by Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 14.

The railway between Lasur and Parsoda was reached yesterday by heavy rain. Through running is likely to be restored to-morrow.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has approved a scheme costing of five lakhs of rupees annually for improving pay of ministerial officers attached to Judicial Courts and to offices of Commissioners of Divisons and District and Sub-Divisional Officers in Bengal. An addition has also been sanctioned of nineteen appointments to the strength of the Provincial Civil Service in Burma.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Position not Hopeful

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 14.

The position at Dera Ghazi Khan is one of some anxiety. The river eroded last year on to the very edge of the town. This year up to date, writes a correspondent to the "Civil and Military Gazette," at Dera Gazi Khan the inundation has remained very low and the erosion, though proceeding, has been very slow. Low land and some houses too near the river on low ground have been flooded; the rest are protected, for the time being, with earthern bunds. There can be no certainty as to what the future may bring, until the full rise of the river is seen; but as the main stream is not likely to change its course, if at all, except at the end of the floods, or on a violent spate, the position is not hopeful. Unfortunately the Kikriwala cut has shown no sign so far, of drawing off any considerable volume of water.

MIDNAPORE CASE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

A report in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that startling evidence was given at the Midnapore enquiry on Saturday. Bholanath Ghose, the Municipal Conservancy Inspector, said he saw from his office compound the Moulvi Saheb, Lalmohan and Mohendra Daroga torturing Surendranath Mookerjee to extort a confession. Surendra fell insensible. Cross-examination is reserved.

THE BIRA RIOT CASE.

Releases from Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 13.

Dr. Nibram Chandra Das, Parboti Sanker Roy, Juan Sankar Roy and Ananda De, who had been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sub-Divisional Officer at Manickganj, in connection with the Bira riot case, were released yesterday. Large numbers of their friends and relatives waited for them in carriages and received them at the jail gate.

VOLUNTEERS AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

Notable Offer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, June 13, says:—"The King's Colonials and the Yeomanry have broken down the traditional parochial prejudice of auxiliaries by volunteering to serve upon mobilization in any part of the world. The War Office grants them a special badge."

A BOGUS BANK.

Azulay Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

E. J. Azulay, charged with cheating in connection with a bogus banking firm he started in Calcutta, was to-day sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS ASSISTANT SECRETARY

An Indian Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

The Government of Madras have appointed a member of the Provincial Civil Service in the person of Dewan Bahadur S. Venkatrama Dass Naidu, late Dewan of Pudukotta, as Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, during the absence of Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders. This is the first time in recent years that an appointment goes to a member of the Provincial Service, though in decades gone by Uncovenanted and non-Civilian officers have held it. This appointment will give rise to much satisfaction to members of the Indian community.

THE GUNTUR RIOT CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

In the preliminary enquiry of the Kotapakonda riot case at Guntur, Mr. F. W. R. Robertson, I. C. S., Head Assistant Magistrate, passed orders on 58 accused put up altogether. Forty-seven have been committed to take their trial before the Sessions of Court for various offences and eleven have been discharged.

RESCUED FROM FIRE.

Mahomedan's Gallantry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, JUNE 14.

During the fire at Etah, a young Indian woman took refuge on a roof. Noticing her danger a young Mahomedan, pluckily dashed through the flames, climbed to the roof and rescued the woman. She died two days later.

BHAVARANJAN MAJUMA of Barisal, who was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment in February last on a charge of sedition, has been transferred to Rawalpindi from Dacca jail.

AN unusual sight may be witnessed at West Ashby, near Horncastle, where a wagtail has built its nest in a beehive, and is sitting on ten eggs, despite the bees being busy at work below. The bird enters by the roof of the hive through a small hole; it has carried quite a heap of hay and other material bit by bit through this hole, and thus made a cosy nest. The bees are not at all disturbed by their lodger.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Training College in Bombay.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall last evening, when Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoolla, the President, presided.

The Corporation recorded letters from Mr. Benjamin Aitken and Mr. Rehmobhoy Allana, thanking the Corporation for the resolutions passed by them on the death of their respective brothers, Mr. E. H. Aitken and Mr. Gulam Hussin Allana.

OWNERSHIP OF A ROADWAY.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Jehangir Burjorji Colah and several others stating that the ownership of the roadway leading from Dadar Road to the Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway at Dadar was claimed by the G. I. P. Railway, but that since its construction no steps had been taken to clean, water or repair it; that the roadway was in a neglected state of disrepair and that they consequently suffered from dust nuisance during eight months of the year. The letter stated further that during the monsoon the roadway was practically under water and mud; that it was neither cleaned nor swept and that it consequently emitted a very bad smell, whereby the health of the inmates of the bungalows greatly suffered and that doctors advised them to leave the locality during the monsoon to escape the ravages of malaria and other diseases. It added that the attention of the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway and the Municipal Commissioner had been repeatedly drawn to this state of things but that nothing seemed to have been done in the matter, and prayed that orders might be issued to have immediate steps taken to protect the residents from disease and insanitation this year.

It was resolved to refer it to the Commissioner for report.

PAY OF MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

The Corporation sanctioned certain proposals for the revision of the pay of the trained and untrained teachers employed in Municipal Schools, and it was announced that the Standing Committe esuggest the desirability of altering the present Bye-laws relating to primary education so as to suit the altered state of things under which the whole burden of that education has now been placed on the Corporation.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that the following be recorded: Letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, of the 24th April:—"In reply to your letter, dated the 12th March 1909, I am directed to inform you that Government do not intend to proceed with the draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act. It is no longer necessary, therefore, for the Corporation to consider the provisions of the Bill."

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins had announced his intention to withdraw the Bill and he hoped at the Legislative Council the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would explain why that momentous step had been taken. Then it would be time for the Corporation to consider what steps to take and to urge Government as to the direction in which to proceed in the matter.

THE OUTBREAK OF MALARIA.

The Corporation had received a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding in continuation of his letter of November 1908 a copy as follows, of a Government Resolution, General Department, dated 5th May 1909:

"Government recently decided to take action to investigate the causes of the outbreak of malaria in Bombay and to devise measures of prevention for the future and deputed Captain A. G. McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, with a suitable staff, to conduct the investigations. Government further decided to associate with Captain McKendrick a small Committee consisting of officers and gentlemen representing public bodies whose functions would be to assist with their local knowledge, to advise as regards the execution of the preventive measures which he may propose for adoption, and to communicate with the respective bodies as to any steps that can be taken by them. Captain McKendrick has been recalled to Coonoor. His work will be carried on by another expert.

It is estimated that the total cost on account of the Special Officer with his establishment will be about Rs. 20,000. Government are prepared to provide one-half of the total expenditure necessary, and in view of the importance of the enquiry to the health of the Island have asked the Municipality, the Port Trust and the two Railway Companies to make up the remaining moiety by contributions. The Bombay Municipality, the Port Trustees and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have promised contributions towards the estimated cost. They should be requested to pay these amounts into the Government Treasury. The G. I. P. Railway Company are unable to make any contribution to the cost of the enquiries."

The consideration of the matter was deferred until the next meeting, as the Commissioner had applied to the Standing Committee to provide for the proposed cost.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

A letter from Government stated that sanction had been given the Railway for the acquisition of lands, for the new sorting and marshalling yard and staff quarters at Bandra and for quadrupling the main line between Bandra and Bhaynder. One of the questions at issue was that of the transfer of the Bandra Slaughter House and dairy business to mores suitable localities. The Government had appointed, a Committee to consider the question and asked the Corporation to appoint a member.

Sir Sassoon David moved that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, be appointed.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta protested strongly against anyone being appointed, because on previous occasions it had been found that such appointments had been regarded as binding the Corporation to the views of Committees. However he would not move an amendment if Sir Sassoon David would accept an addition to the motion that the Corporation were not in any way bound by the deliberations, of that Committee.

Sir Sassoon David accepted and the motion was carried.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

It was reported that Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey had been nominated by the Councillors of "A" ward to serve, vice Mr. D. E. Wacha resigned, on the Committee appointed by Government to draw up a minimum and maximum scale of liquor shops for the ward.

PLAGUE ALLOWANCES.

The Corporation agreed to the recommendation of the Standing Committee that an additional budget grant of Rs. 10,000 be made from the surplus cash balance to meet the payment of plague allowances to Municipal employes.

TRAINING COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Secretary to the Government, Educational Department, submitting a scheme for the establishment of a Training College in Bombay.

In the letter, the Secretary stated: "With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter dated 16th October 1908, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 11285, dated 28th January 1907, submitting a scheme for the establishment of a Training College for primary teachers in Bombay. It will be observed that the scheme entails recurring expenditure of Rs 21,000 per annum and a non-recurring expenditure, of Rs. 3,400. Of the recurring expenditure Rs. 18,120 is required for the teaching and menial staff, and Rs. 2,880 for rent and contingencies.

2. His Excellency the Governor in-Council is of opinion that the establishment of a special Training College for primary school masters and mistresses in Bombay is an urgent necessity. It is admitted that in Bombay City primary schools are deficient in number, and that this deficiency can best be remedied by making adequate provision for the supply of trained masters. The scheme submitted by the Director of Public Instruction is approved by Government. In order to assist the Municipal Corporation in carrying it out His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is prepared to bear the cost of the staff of the College on the understanding that the Corporation will provide the building, and other incidental charges. In view of the contribution to be made by Government His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the appointment of the staff and the supervision of the curriculum should be controlled by the Government; but in all other respects, the College will be entirely a Municipal Institution.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council hopes that with the assistance of this contribution from Government, the Corporation will take early steps to establish a Training College in Bombay with a view to place primary education in the City on a more satisfactory footing. I am to request that Government may be informed whether the above offer meets with the approval of the Corporation."

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah moved that the matter be referred to the Educational Committee for consideration and early report. He said that it was very desirable to have a Training College in Bombay. There were many important questions involved and he hoped the Corporation would have them before them in proper shape when the Committees' report would be before them.

The proposition was carried.

HEALTH OFFICER'S ASSISTANTS.

Sir Sassoon J. David proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given (1) to the pay of the two Assistants to the Health Officer being made incremental, and (2) to Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Second Assistant to the Health officer, being paid the maximum salary of his appointment, viz., Rs. 750 per mensem, with effect from the 1st November 1907.

The Commissioner had forwarded a letter to the Committee in reference to this matter. In that letter he stated:—

"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 8612 of 24th March last, I have the honour to recommend for the approval of the Standing Committee and the Corporation that the pay of the two Assistants to the Executive Health Officer be made incremental and that the increments be the following:—

(1) First Assistant.....Rs. 750—83-5-4—1,000;
(2) Second Assistant... „ 600—50—750.

Each Assistant will then ordinarily attain the maximum pay of his appointment after a service of 3 years—a period which is in my opinion suitable in view of the age and experience required for such offices prior to their orignal appointment. I have also the honour to recommend that, in view of the long and continuously satisfactory service previously rendered to the Municipality by him, Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji be allowed to draw, with effect from the date of his appointment as Second Assistant to the Health Officer, the full pay of his appointment, viz., Rs. 750 per mensem."

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that originally when the Health Officer requested sanction for the appointment of the assistants, while the Corporation was reorganising the Health Department, that Body passed a resolution that the appointments should be made by inviting tenders and by competition. The minimum and maximum salaries were also fixed at the time, and if Dr. Sorab was appointed to one of the posts he came under that resolution. He did not think in face of the Corporation's Resolution they could grant the maximum salary at once to the officer, who was appointed under those conditions. He therefore moved an amendment that Counsel's opinion be obtained in the matter.

Some discussion followed and it being 5 o'clock the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE:

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay are notified:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut F B Vaux, RFA, per s.s. "Olympia," on 8th June; Captain A R Harman, Rifle Brigade, Captain R T G Salusbury, 26th Punjabis, Major D H Grave, I M S, Lieut W J L Foston, R H A, per s.s. "Salsette," on 11th June; Captain F W Barratt, 15th Hussars, per s.s. "Persia," on 4th June.

Departures.—Lieut J A Graeme, Royal Engineers per s.s. "Salsette" on 12th June; Major E C Bayley, 15th Lancers, per s.s. "Arabia" on 5th June; Major W J Stephen, West Yorkshire Regiment, Major M J Pike, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Major W F Armstrong, East Yorkshire Regt., per s.s. "Elysia," on 25th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. M N MacLeod, RE. Lieut D. K Edgar, RE, Lieut. R Ashworth, 13th Hussars, Capt. E. Hulseberg, 127th Baluchis, per s.s. "Salsette," on 11th June; Capt. E J. Carter, 13th Hussars, per s.s. "Olympia," on 8th June.

Departures.—2nd-Lieut. A. H. Stewart, 1st Gloucester Regiment, Major W. Evans, R. F. A. per s.s. "Massila," on 19th June; Major J. A. Hamilton, I.M.S., Capt. F. P. C. Keily, Adjt., G. I. P. Vols. per s.s. "Salsette," on 12th June.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JUNE 12.—Maj. Cruddas, 38th Dogras, from Lahore Cantonment.
Lieut. Naux, R. F. A., from England.
Capt. Collinson, Ord. Dept., from Rawal Pindi.
Capt. Hardman, Rifle Brigade, from England
Maj. Graves, I. M. S., from England.
Lieut. Parton, R. H. A., from England.
Lieut. Graerne, R. E., from Lucknow.
Capt. Carter, 13th Hus., from England.
Maj. Evans, R. F. A, from Bangalore.
Lieut. Wellborn, 17th Mahrattas, from Poona.
Lieut. Macleod, R. E., from England.
Lieut. Edgar, R. E., from England.
Lieut. Shahena, I. M. S., from Aurungabad.
Lieut. Ashworth, 13th Hus., from Aden.
Maj. Graves, I. M. S., from England.
Maj. Hamilton, I. M. S., from Neemuch.
Lieut.-Col. Cama, I. M. S., from Bellary.
Maj. Allen, R. G. A., from Poona.
Maj. Bamford, R. G. A., from Poona.
Major Wallace, 14th Sikhs, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 12.—Major Evans, R.F.A., to England.
Lieut. Ashworth, 13th Hus., to Secunderabad.
Major Graves, I.M.S., to Barrackpore.
Major Hamilton, 3rd Horse, to England.
Lieut. Wace, 14th Sikhs, to Quetta.
Lieut Allen, R.G.A., to Quetta.
Capt. Kerby, Adjt., to England.
Lieut. Bamford, York and Lanc. Regt., to Quetta.
Lieut. Kadgon, R.E., to Quetta.
2nd-Lieut. Stewart, 1st Glouc, Regt., to England.
Lieut. Philips, the King's Own Regt., to Lucknow.
Lieut. Philips, Worces. Regt., to Bareilly.
Capt. Harman, Rifle Brigade, to Chaubattia.
Capt. Salisbury, 26th P., to Kohat.
Lieut Parton, R.H.A., to Meerut.
Lieut. Graerne, R.E., to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The following postings are notified:—

Major Murray to be Commandant 1-8th Gurkhas.

Captain Hutchinson, 23rd Pioneers, to be Adjutant, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Burke, 125th Rifles, to be Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Captain Potter, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, is transferred to the 120th Infantry, Indian Army.

Lieutenant Sandford, 85th Co. R. A., Aden to be Gunnery Instructor, Hugli Defence.

A SCHEME is understood to have been sanctioned for strengthening the subordinate Police establishments in the Madras Presidency.

A WHITE odontoglossum was sold for £806 at the Temple Show, and other orchids realised prices ranging from fifty to 500 guineas.

To decide which is the better of two models for a statue of the late Colonel Bevington, first Mayor of Bermondsey, the public are to be invited to inspect them and fill up voting papers.

MR. GEORGE NICHOLLS, M.P., has had a rough reception at Oundle, the headquarters of his division of North Northamptonshire. He had been speaking with Mr. Fred Verney, M.P., at a public meeting. On leaving he was pelted with rotten eggs as he drove to the railway station. His coachman's hat was knocked off, and one egg hit Mr. Verney. The hon. members and their friends eventually got into the train for Peterborough in safety.

BOMBAY IN "CAPITAL."

SIR GEORGE CLARKE left Simla on the 6th instant, and reached Kirkee on the 8th. We are assured that His Excellency has benefited physically and mentally by the change, and he will resumed the heavy task of government, so rudely interrupted a few weeks before, with all that capacity and grasp, which so distinguished him among the provincial satraps. The people at the summer headquarters of the Government of India showed a tactful sympathy for their pathetic guest. Their condolences were not obtrusive, and their arts to wean him from his sorrow were too delicate to offend his proud reserve. For this our ruler will be profoundly grateful; it will be the pleasantest among the many pleasant memories of his visit. The contrast between the cosy comfortableness of Craig Dhu and the cold isolation of Ganeshkhind will be the first trial in the phase of self-abnegation on which he is entering, and it would have been well if he could have spent a few days at Malabar Points to break the violence of the transition. The great house which Donovan built, seven miles from Poona, is a delightful residence when it echoes with the merry laughter of women and children; but unless the Lord of the Manor is a determined follower of sport, it is gloomy and forbidding with only men for tenants. Sir George Clarke's Military Secretary, the only permanent member of the Staff, is not a married man, so that there is nobody to fill the gap as Mrs. Deane was stricken in nearly the same way as his successor. It is not easy to say what the house party will be like during the season, but I hear that the duties of hostess will devolve on Lady Muir Mackenzie whose charm dispelled the gloom of the Mahableshwar season. Such an arrangement would not only be a great relief to Sir George Clarke himself, but would also relieve the anxiety of Poona Society, which illbrooks any impediment to its pursuit of pleasure, the great object of the delightful time from June to October. Lady Mackenzie is a popular hostess with all the little cliques in the social conglomerate. She is sweet-tempered and her gaiety is spontaneous, add to all, she is literary. It would be difficult to surpass her as queen of revels or leader of thought.

What of the Mahomedans? There can be no doubt that this conspicuous preferment of Hindus likes them not. It seems pretty certain that the new Bengal Executive Council will consist of four members, one of whom may be a Mahomedan, probably Mr. Ahmad, the Commissioner of Fisheries; the logical inference is that the Bombay Executive Council will be as numerous and similarly constituted. The Mahomedans, however, are pessimistic. The Local Executive Council, they say, will very probably consist of four, but there will be only one Indian and he a Hindu. This mood has been created by what they regard as the shuffling of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in respect to Mahomedan representation in the Reformed Councils. They resent Lord Morley's breach of faith with the All-India Moslem Council, and they are not hopeful that the providence of Sir George Clarke will temper the wind to their galled withers. It is an unpleasant condition of malcontentedness, which His Excellency the Governor would be wise to dissipate, if he has the power. Numerous meetings of Mahomedans are being held in the Deccan, the Konkan, and Guserat, to protest against the unfair measure to be doled out to them under the system of high suffrage, which will be introduced presently. If Sir George Clarke can convince the malcontents that their disagreement with the Government is due to a complete misapprehension of the official intention he will remove a potential source of danger to the public peace. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will make a statement at the Council Meeting a fortnight hence which will dispel the public fear that the distribution of loaves and fishes is to be confined to one particular section of the population—the most numerous and vocal.

It is reported from Simla that Lord Kitchener will pay Poona a farewell visit before leaving India for good, and there meet Sir O'Moore Creagh. The reason for this alteration in the original plan of awaiting his successor at Simla is not, as some people pretend to believe, a subtle compliment to the martial prestige of the Deccan capital, but merely the acceptance of a pressing invitation from Sir George Clarke. At Simla the two soldiers, who are much alike in temperament and method, saw much of each other. Lord Kitchener sympathised deeply with his old friend, and with a tenderness for which few would give him credit assuaged the pain of a bereavement, the like of which he had never experienced, but the poignancy of which he could appreciate. Sir George Clarke would repay in some part the hospitality of Snowdon, hence the bidding of K. of K. to Ganeshkhind. The meeting at the old headquarters of the Bombay Army of Generals Kitchener and Creagh will not be without interest. We regard the former as the ruthless inconoclast who destroyed all our military ikons in the dread names of organisation and efficiency; whereas we look upon the latter affectionately as one of the best products of an army which no longer exists in name at any rate. What the one thinks of the other's policy it is hard to say, but whether or not he things the abolition of the old presidential armies a mistake, General Creagh will hardly attempt their re-creation. The Bombay Army, which was good enough for H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to command in the 'eighties, is gone for ever, and so are the glories of Magdalla House.

The recent loud complaint that neither the Corporation nor the Improvement Trust attempted to control the architectural vagaries of the speculative builder has borne some fruit. At the last meeting of the Trust, Mr. G. W. Hatch, one of the public-spirited Civil Servants who take a pride in Bombay, moved: "That in the opinion of the Board it is desirable that there should be some uniformity in the architecture of the buildings to be erected on the prominent portions of the Board's new thoroughfares. That the Chairman should be requested to consult the Architect's Association and report to the Board how the result desired can best be obtained." Better late than never; but it would have been much more satisfactoy if a movement of this kind had been made before the new town, which has sprung up between the Fort and Colaba, was allowed to become a museum of architectural atrocities. The front of Bombay, the part which the late Henry Cuvers, in a burst of poetic fervour called the Golden Portal of the West, has been irretrievably ruined. The visiter who stops to admire the graceful features of the Sailors' Home, is shocked, when he turns round to go in the direction of Wodehouse Bridge, by what has been aptly called a nightmare in Porebunder stone. The worst of it is the interiors of these tenements are as uncomfortable as their exteriors are hideous, and the rents asked would make Clanricarde blush with shame. The only excuse for the Corporation and the Trust is that when these buildings were run up the science of town-planning was not so advanced as it is to-day. As for architecture, the public thought it did not matter except in the case of public buildings. We are paying for that heresy now.

To consult the Architects' Association is well enough, but it would be much better if the Trust would employ its own architect, a capable man who understood the conditions of life in the tropics, and, could evolve a structure which would be neither uncomfortable nor unsightly. It is rather absurd to demand uniformity of design or even uniformity of material in any street in which there is an alteration of shops and dwellinghouses. What is suitable for the former is not always suitable for the latter; and there is a harshness about a row of barracks which offends the aesthetic sense. When the descriptive reporter is allowed to sprawl generously over three or four columns of "The Times of India," to give the readers an impression of what the triumphal progress of some royal visitor was like, he writes glowingly of the picturesque-windows and quainter gables in the irregular formation of a paigah regiment at Hyderabad. He sighs to think that they will be destroyed in the onward march of civilisation. A responsive editorial echoes that sigh. Now, how is the picturesque and the efficient to be retained in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay, without hurting the feelings of any section of the inhabitants? The question will hardly be answered satisfactorily by the fanciful generalisations of an academic Association. What is wanted is that every street or thoroughfare should be treated appropriately to its environment and associations. This can only be done by a man who makes the varying conditions of the city his whole study. If there were one such architect attached to the Corporation and another to the Trust, and there were no artistic jealousy between them, but co-operation in a spirit of compromise there would be no need to fear that the splendid thoroughfares, which are the best results of the Improvement Trust, would be disfigured after the manner of the Colaba Reclamation.

NOTES ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

It is reported that Tsai Shao-shi, Taotai in Tientsin, will be transferred to Shanghai, and that his post will be filled by Taotai Chou Ch'ang-ling of Shanhaikuan who will be succeeded by Taotai Mai Hsin-chien, Manager of the China Merchants S. N. Company in Tientsin.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Her Majesty the Lung Yu Empress Dowager is reported to have ordered the Comptroller of the Imperial Household to submit for her perusal an account of the Mohammedan rising and its suppression by Marquis Tso Tsung-tang, as she wishes to be acquainted with the military exploits of the many officials who distinguished themselves during the outbreak. It was discovered that the work was destroyed during the Boxer uprising, and arrangements were at once made to have it reprinted with all dispatch for her Majesty's perusal.

RUN ON A CHINESE BANK.

According to a native dispatch there was a run on the branches of the Hsin Yi Bank in Hankow and Wuchang and the authorities had to call out a company of soldiers to maintain order. A request was made through Shanghai to the proprietor of the Bank here to remit Tls. 100,000 to relieve the situation. It is stated that half that amount has been sent. The Ministry of France ordered the Ts Ching and Communication Banks to assist, but the Hankow Taotai sent large quantities of copper from the Hankow Mint and the run was met satisfactorily. The Bank in question is said to be in a prosperous condition.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

The Yuchuanpu is said to be very dissatisfied with the financial condition of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and it proposes to devote the surplus profits of other lines to a fund for the redemption of this unremunerative railway.

THE OPIUM CURSE.

Prince Kung, Anti-Opium Commissioner in Peking, has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to make extensive inquiries in the countries to which they are accredited for efficacious remedies to cure opium habits in order that they may be introduced and used in China. His Highness and colleagues propose that prohibition of poppy plantations should precede that against smoking, but Duke Tsai Tse holds the opposite view and contends that when smoking has been entirely suppressed, importation of opium as well as plantation will cease of its own accord. The Anti-Opium Commissioners have appointed deputies to proceed to the various provinces to make secret inquiries as to whether the Viceroys, Governors and other high provincial dignitaries are addicted to the habit. They will then report to the Commissioners who will impeach those discovered guilty of smoking opium.

THE TUNGKUANSHAN MINING CONCESSION.

The Viceroy at Nanking has received a telegram from the Waiwupu embodying the terms of a proposed contract from Sir John Lister Kaye. The main features are that the mining area should be extended to fifty square miles. The capital of the scheme will be £700,000 of which the Chinese should subscribe £350,000. The syndicate, in addition to what has been put up, will subscribe another £220,000, to be issued in London. Both China and the syndicate may appoint Managers and Engineers. The term of the concession will be for thirty years. The telegram states that Sir John will only be able to stay a fortnight in Peking. The Viceroy has been in conference with the Governor in Anking with a view to opposing the proposition.

OFFICIAL UNCERTAINTIES.

For some time past an air of uncertainty has been hanging over the political arena at the capital. Anyone acquainted with Chinese affairs could see that considerable changes were impending. Since the demise of Emperor Teh Tsung, when the supreme power of the Throne devolved on the Prince Regent, comparatively few great changes have been made, with the exception of the foolish removal of the great Councillor Yuan Shih-kai and the dismissal of the corrupt Chen Pi, President of the Yuchuanpu. Impeachments, however, have been directed against the Governors of Kiangsi and Kwichow and lately also against the Governor of Shantung, and the results have not been made known. These dignitaries are not at all sure of their posts, and any one of them, judging by past events may be transferred or dismissed on the charges made against them. The Regent now is said to be highly displeased with Viceroy Sheng Yun, of Kansu, on account of his reluctance and neglect to initiate reforms, and it is stated that Viceroy Chen Kweilung of Hupeh, will be transferred to fill his post. President Tsch Liang of the Ministry of War, will be appointed to the Viceroyalty in Wuchang, and Yin Chang, Vice-President of the Ministry and present Minister in Berlin, it is reported, will succeed President Tieh, who has recently declined in the fickle favour of the Regent. The Taotai in Tientsin will also, according to reports, be transferred to Peking on the recommendation of the Waiwupu.

THE HENLI REGATTA.

According to Chinese reports the Senior Consul some time ago communicated with the Shanghai Taotai asking for permission for the regatta to be held in the Chingyangchiang Creek, near Quinsan. The Taotai has now replied refusing the request and referring to his previous dispatch to the Senior Consul a year ago, in which he took exception to the regatta being held, and stated that if it were held, it should not create a precedent. He also points out that the place is in the Hsinyang district, and that inconvenience to boat traffic and hence, probably, troubles might be caused. He also states that local people might be against this sport being held there.

THE TAOTAI'S PREDICAMENT.

With reference to the impeachment lately brought by the Governor in Sooshow against the Shanghai Taotai, a report will be remembered to the effect that a compromise, or reconciliation, was contemplated by the Peking Government, and that the storm was apparently going to blow over. Unfortunately for the Taotai, however, another impeachment was launched against him the other day. This time the accuser is a formidable enemy, Censor Chiang Ch'un-lin, who is in high favour with the Prince Regent for his straightforward and daring impeachments which have been made, with important results, against several high dignitaries. His present impeachment is a severe one, and takes the side of the Governor against the Taotai.

To add to this predicament Grand-Councillor Lu Ch'uan-lin is said to take the same view in the matter and it is feared that the Taotai will become a victim.—"N. C. Herald".

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "R. Rubattiono," July 15.

The list of passengers per Italian Mail s.s. "R Rubattino," Captain L. Mancini, sailing to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 7-45 a.m. (Standard Time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7 a.m. (Standard Time) with their luggage kit:—

Beytham, Rev H
Bhedwar, Mr S E
Butcher, Miss M
Cafaro, Mr A
Dale, Mr J
Grant Bireh, Mr A
Hoffmeister, Mr E
Gosling, Mr A
Oomrigar, Mr D H
Rolfsen Eivar,

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. G. A. vs. The Hornets.

THE new Club, the Hornets, played their first match on the Harwood League yesterday afternoon when they met the Royal Garrison Artillery at the Cooperage.

It was an interesting game, both sides being evidently in need of practice. The pace was slow and a good many chances were missed. The Gunners had the better of the game all through the first half, but the new Club did not let them have it all their own way and brought their goal-keeper out to save in the first minute. At half time the Gunners should have had three or four goals to their credit. However, the only point was scored by Southcote, the outside right, who about half way through shot from close quarters into the corner of the net.

The game was a good deal more open in the second half. The soldiers seemed to have tired somewhat, while the Hornets, if anything, played a stronger game. Soon after the restart Molyneux who had played a cool and steady game at centre-half, took the ball away from the centre, and slipping round the back scored. During the latter end of the match the Artillery did most of the pressing, but their forwards still missed chances by bad shooting and dilatory play. The winners are a heavy team who should develope into a good side. They ought to have a sound and steady defence after a few more matches. Their forwards will have to shoot a good deal better and must be smarter in getting off with the ball. They would do well to pass more and rely less on getting round the defence by tricky individual play. The Hornets who are composed largely of Grant Medical men did not deserve to draw, but they have several useful men in their team and will win matches. Result :—

R. F. A. 1
Hornets 1

TEAMS :—

Hornets.—Goal, J. Viegas ; backs ; Bennett and Millard; half backs, Gardner Molyneux, and Osborne ; forwards, Faulkner, Garrick, Faulkner Henderson and Deroux.

R. G. A.—Goal, McGwen : backs ; Jones and White, ; half-backs, Saban, Hunt and Gill—Sues ; forwards, Hughes, Southcote, Gair, Davey and Bailey.

SIMLA SUMMER RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

There were two book-makers in the first enclosure, James Pymm and Russell and Co., while Mr. George Russell representing Ducasse and Co., and two others were in the small ring. Fairly good business was done, punters having the better of it. Northmore fell with Cherry Brandy, but fortunately did not hit up against the rails and no damage was done.

THE STAFF CUP.

Mr. T. F. Connolly's Shannon Lass ... 1
Capt Cautley's Russlip. 2
Capt Liddell's Spec 3

ALSO RAN.—Lady Knight, Black Spot, Maggie Lander.

BETTING.—5 to 1 Shannon Lass ; 6 to 1 Russlip ; 5 to 1 Spec ; 3 to 1 Lady Knight ; 5 to 1 Maggie Lander.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 40 to win.

THE POLO SCURRY.

Mr. P. William's Sunbeam..... 1
Capt Liddell's Mabel 2
Mr. R. A. Dennis' Bluebell 3

ALSO RAN.—Lady Dean and Gentleman II.

BETTING.—5 to 1 Sunbeam ; 4 to 1 Mabel ; 4 to 1 Bluebell ; 2 to 1 Secunder, and 2 to 1 Lady Dean.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 25 to win.

THE NOVICE PLATE.

Capt. Gibbs' Aeolus..... 1
Mr. P. William's Proudfoot 2
Mr. J. D. Scott's Tasso 3

ALSO RAN.—Cherry Brandy and Mirza.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Aeolus ; 4 to 1 Proudfoot ; 3 to 1 Tasso ; 3 to 1 Cherry Brandy ; 2 to 11 Mirza.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 8 to win.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE.

Mr. T. F. Connolly's Blucher..... 1
Mrs. R. Deane's Convent Girl..... 2
Captain Farnell's Ringhara..... 3

ALSO RAN.—Play On and Lucky Penny.

BETTING.—4 to 1 Blucher and Convent Girl ; 2 to 1 Ringtara, and 5 to 1 Lucky Penny and Play On.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 17 to win.

THE MINTO CUP.

Lord Francis Scott's Plebian 1
Mr. Butler's Heathen 2
Mr. Cooke's Betty 3

ALSO RAN.—Brigand, Sublime, Hooded Falcon, Chance, Jeddah, Achilles, Martine Poniard, and Desert Chief.

BETTING—3 to 1 Plebian, Chance and Heathen ; 8 to 1 Poniard and Betty ; 4 to 1 Brigand and any price the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 10 to win.

Poniard won the race, but could not draw the weights, being seven pounds short. The race was given to Plebian the second horse.

THE SIMLA PLATE.

Mr. J. D. Scott's Pat C 1
Mr. Manmahon's Black Prince..... 2
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Gold and Silver ... 3

ALSO RAN.—Bluebell and Thelma II.

BETTING.—Evens Pat C ; 3 to 1 Black Prince and Gold and Silver, 5 to 7 Bluebell.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 5 to win.

CRICKET AT ABU.

His Highness the Maha Rao of Kotah, a keen cricketer, challenged the Abu Gymkhana to a match, which came off on the 8th and 9th. The Kotah team went to the matting first, but began disastrously, due mainly to two brilliant catches at point by Colonel Pinhey which dismissed Chandra Sen and Apji, both of them formidable bats. Dev Singh stuck hard, and being joined by the Maha Rao, a good stand was made, both playing a sound game. Abu had to thank Captain Mathews for the kernel of their score of 204, Smith, Jelaluddin and Izat assisting. Bailey unfortunately had to retire from the game with fever. Mathew's innings was smart and faultless till his demise.

Kotah had first to make up the balance of 85, which they did with only two wickets gone. Hasan Khan stuck gamely, though his play was tedious to watch. The brothers Chandra Sen and Bhim Sen both compiled useful scores. Apji's Jehuism was exemplified by a magnificent lift over the far compound wall, but luckily for the Club, Dunne with his left hand caught a big leg-smack of his on the boundary.

Abu with 220 runs to get and 75 minutes for the jot, might have gone in for the slow and steady and dull game and so have played out time. But Colonel Pinhey (himself a cripple that day) sportingly offered a dash for victory. 80 runs went up in 20 minutes or so, but the Club could not keep it up, and as two men were absent with fever, and Colonel Pinhey was unable to wield his bat in his usual sound way, the innings was over with 5 minutes of time.

H. H. the Maha Rao treated a large number of guests to tiffin on the 9th, and all the Club to refreshments all the evening. It was a sporting game, as one might have expected with two such rival skippers.

KOTAH.

1st Innings.

Bhim Sen, b Fanshawe..... 0
Hasan Khan, b Dubois..... 6
Chandra Sen, c Pinhey, b Fanshawe..... 15
Sardar Mal, b Dubois..... 4
Major Bannerman, b Dubois..... 9
Apji Koela, c Pinhey, b Fanshawe..... 0
Deo Singh, b Mathews..... 51
H H Maha Rao, c Smith, b Bailey..... 15
R Bijay Singh, b Bailey..... 3
Khuman Singh, l b w, b Mathews..... 4
Madhav Singh, not out..... 2
Extras..... 11
Total.....119

2nd Innings.

Bhim Sen, c and b Jelaluddin..... 46
Hasan Khan, c Izat b Dubois..... 110
Chandra Sen, b Fanshawe..... 63
Sardar Mal, b Mathews..... 5
Major Bannerman, c Dubois, b Fanshawe... 2
Apji Koela, c Bunne, b Mathews 28
Deo Singh, l b w, b Smith..... 7
H H Maha Rao, b Jelaluddin..... 14
R Bijay Singh, b Jelaluddin..... 0
Khuman Singh, c Mathews, b Smith..... 6
Madhav Singh, not out..... 9
Extras..... 24
Total.....304

ABU.

1st Innings.

Mr Simmons, c Chandra Sen, b Maha Rao 13
Mr Dubois, b Chandra Sen..... 0
B Jelaluddin, c Bannerman, b Dubois..... 25
Capt Mathews, c Sardar Mal, b Hasan K... 72
Mr J H Smith, c Apji, b Deo Singh..... 50
Mr Bunne, b Deo Singh..... 5
Mr Fanshawe, c Bhim Sen, b Hasan K..... 0
Col Pinhey, ran out..... 0
Major Bailey, absent..... 0
Mr Izat, c Deo Singh, b Hasan Khan..... 23
Rev Grove, not out..... 5
Extras..... 11
Total..... 204

2nd Innings.

Mr Simmons, c Bhim Sen, b Deo Singh.... 0
Mr Dubois, b Sardar Mal..... 0
B Jelaluddin, run out..... 46
Capt Mathews, l-b-w b Hasan K..... 43
Mr J H Smith, st Khuman S, b Deo Singh 14
Mr Dunne, not out..... 4
Mr Fanshawe, c Khuman S, b Hasan..... 4
Col Pinhey, st Khuman S, b Deo Singh... 0
Major Bailey, absent..... 0
Mr Izat, absent 0
Rev Grove, b Deo Singh..... 0
Extras..... 2
Total.....134

ENGLISH INDIANISED.

Curious Sporting Terms in the Punjab.

IT is well-known that the same Latin word has acquired one meaning in France, and quite a different one in England. This is due to the retention of a special meaning in the one place while in the other its comprehensive nature is not changed, or in each country by a succession of slight changes two words are evolved that have no apparent connection with each other. Thus a boarding-house has little in common with an allowance for declining years, though, to be sure, Anglo-Indian pensions are occasionally spent in Continental "pensions." Again, we know well that there are many so-called Americanisms which the Pilgrim Fathers were in the habit of using when they left our shores, but which have been so long discarded in England as to appear quaint and laughable. So, too, the "Fortnightly Review" in two papers for April and May last on the Irish dialect of English shows that in some cases the Irishism is due to a translation of the Gaelic expression, but in others is a legitimate English word or phrase which has become obsolete in its original home.

The same influences are at work in the Punjab, says the "Civil and Military Gazette" and a few of the results are sufficiently curious to be worth placing before our readers. The Punjab is so well garrisoned that the military terms are common property. A "rangrut" is a raw recruit, a young animal not fully up to a full burden, but with us the expression is only applicable to the human animal. Thereby we waste a word, for it will be readily understood that a "rangrut" camel is one on which a five-maund load must not be placed. The Punjabi is accustomed to the sight of generals, and thus the expression "jirnal" becomes applicable to the captain of a football team, the head of a line of beaters, or to a specially famous cattle thief. "Double" in the sense of running is now a pure Punjabi word in places where a good proportion of the youths of the village take to military service and the objurgatory "double kare" of one "shikari"—to another who is to make a fictitious but soul satisfying "hallal" of a dead oorial is a common sound in the Salt Range. On the other hand, "double" in the sense of "twice" has attained a significance of its own. Thus English bread is as we all knew, a "double roti," a bread of dimensions, not the thin wafers of some Punjabis, or the coarse inch-thick slabs of others, but bread standing some inches in height. From this it follows that if a non-riverain man calls a teal a duck, he must give to the nobler mallard the title of a double duck. Hence too the rustic when shown a bell-mouthed blunderbus, which natives, not we, now call a oorabin, puts its own as a "bara double banduk;" while a rascal is a "double shaitan, a twice-fold Satan and so on.

We talk of a cricket team, but as the Punjab is over ridden with party factions, and the word party is a familiar one, cricket "party" is in more common use. At football in England we exhort a youth to charge another, but here shouts of "khub shoulder do" are heard. Presumably, this expression, which cannot be traced to any English sources, is due to translation from the vernacular. Cricket is a game played with bat and ball, and practice games require a net. It therefore follows that other games requiring bat, ball and nets take upon themselves the generic term of cricket. Thus a tennis bat becomes a "kirket ki lakri." There are, however, many stations where cricket is never seen and tennis thus acquires the specific title of cricket. Therefore, if another game such as badminton has to be referred to, it is necessary to add explanatory terms such as "shoti kirket" or "ohiriya ki kirket." "Frent" is a curious word in the Punjab. An inspector of police will express his regret because, after squeezing a confession out of an accused person he finds to his chagrin that the old jail birds have taught the latter better, so that he, when put before a Magistrate, "front hogya," and refused to confess. So, too, a senior revenue official deploring a scuffle between two subordinates explains that he did not call up and tell off the rougher of the two at the time "mabada front na hojaye"—less he should turn on him and be impertinent. It is easy to track this meaning from the phrase "to present a bold front," but, as in use here, the expression has no parallel in any English that we have heard elsewhere.

A word that has acquired a sinister meaning in the Frontier districts is the word "political." It has come to mean crooked or cunning. "Woh tahsildar political karrawai men takrah hai" means that the tahsildar is up to all kinds of tricks, but can throw dust in the eyes of his superiors. It is an unfortunate thing that this word should have been thus perverted but the natives of the border do not understand "la haute politique." Rightly or wrongly, we have adopted a policy on the Pathan border which, however defensible as opportunism, is illogical, and like all illogical schemes leads to vacillation. Hence political proceedings vary and shift from time to time, and the word gains a dubious meaning. Further-more, the border native is as acute as most people and he recognizes that officers, both native and others, are more likely to gain praise by some showy bit of political work than by steady honest work in the regular line.

A LONDON telegram to the "Englishman" says that the Italians have proved superior to all comers in the International Jumping Competitions. The British, however, hold their own.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A LAND DISPUTE.

Judge's Complaint of Wasted Time.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY VS. SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP, yesterday, delivered judgment in this suit, the facts of which have already been reported in these columns.

His Lordship said this was a suit for specific performance of a contract of sale of certain landed property, situated at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the contract being alleged to be contained in two letters of the 31st January 1907 and 1st February, 1907. On further steps taken towards the completion of that contract disputes arose, which resolved themselves finally, (and for the purposes of this suit solely,) into a question of the plaintiff's title. The defendants objected that the plaintiff could not make a good title, until he had obtained in a regular manner the concurrence of all his male issue ; further that in spite of the defendants' requisitions in this behalf, the plaintiff had not taken any steps to make the title good in this essential particular, and had not complied with the defendants' requisitions. When the plaint was filed, and so an end was put to all further negotiations, the plaintiff contended, and no doubt believed that he made a good title. It was a mere after-thought, and his Lordship could not help saying a most unfortunate after-thought, to join his male issue, and so entangle the decision of what was a clear cut and well defined issue with all sorts of other and wholly irrelevant considerations. When the plaintiff brought the defendants into Court in September, 1907, all that was to be decided between them was whether the plaintiff had made out a good title, such a title as a Court would enforce upon an unwilling purchaser. If the suit had gone to trial upon that footing, it could not have occupied as many hours as it had in fact occupied days. Next, the plaintiff obtained three Chamber orders of 27th January and 2nd February 1908, allowing the plaint to be amended. Had the amendments been refused, this confusion, and consequent waste of time and money, would have been avoided. If, when after that amendment the trial began in Court, the defendants' executors had objected on the ground of misjoinder, and stated their position plainly to the Court, no doubt the trial would have been over in a couple of days. But again, most unfortunately, the defendants' executors and the male issue of the plaintiff were represented by the same counsel. The plaintiff was allowed to open his case, defendants raised issues and no exception whatever was taken to the array, or the line of attack. The course of the case was from the first unusual and difficult to follow. An enormous mass of matter, taken bodily out of the former suit of 1884, Cassim vs. Ahmedbhoy, was by consent offered as evidence. While all this was being done, his Lordship confessed that he was unable to get a clear view of what both sides were aiming at. That was almost inevitable on the original side of this Court, when huge cases of this sort were brought up for trial. Pleadings were read through at high speed ; a great number of issues were framed, and the Court had to pick its way by degrees, as the case unfolded, to what were the essential questions, and to discard superfluous and irrelevant matter. After commenting upon the evidence and the law, his Lordship said that at the end of the negotiations this is the case the position was this : There was a suit in between Cassum, one of the plaintiff's sons, and his father the plaintiff in 1884. Cassum claimed that all his father's property was joint family property liable to partition. All that the Court of Appeal decided was, that according to the Khoja law or custom, a son could not enforce partition by suit against his father. The plaintiff relied on that; he thought it was "res judicata." He thought that the Appeal Court had decided that his property was self-acquired. His Lordship held in an interlocutory judgment upon the preliminary issue of "res judicata" that this was not so. Then there was the allegation of undisturbed exclusive possession since 1870. But in view of the decision in Cassim vs. Ahmedbhoy, and the general principles of the Hindu law governing the reciprocal rights and liabilities of a joint family—principles, which were obscured by the uncertainty still existing, as were discovered by the uncertainty still existing, as were obscured by the uncertainty still existing, as to the precise extent to which the Khoja community, was governed by Hindu law—it was only too plain, that the plaintiff was here propping himself on a very broken reed indeed. His Lordship, after discussing several leading cases, came to the conclusion that no doubt was thrown upon a title, owing to the strangers making claims upon the property, the truth or falsehood of which could only be ascertained in a litigation between those strangers and the vendor, obviously that doubt could not be resolved in a litigation between those strangers and the vendor, would have said to the plaintiff that since his male issue averred it was not his self-acquired property, it was plain that unless he could get them to join in the conveyance, there was a moral certainty that they would sue the purchaser on his (the plaintiff's) death ; the Court, therefore, could not enforce the title on the defendant. It never was a question as to whether Ahmedbhoy might or might not succeed in repelling the claims made upon his property by his sons ; but it was, and remained a question, whether while those claims were still alive and undecided, Ahmedbhoy could force this title on the estate of Bai Awabai Petit, deceased, which was a very different thing.

The suit was dismissed with all costs upon the plaintiff.

A QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

Self-acquired Property.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY VS. RAMDAS CHUBILDAS AND OTHERS.

HIS Lordship yesterday delivered judgment in this suit, the facts of which have already been reported.

This was a suit for a declaration that the properties, or so many of them as were under the jurisdiction of this Court, were the self-acquired property of the plaintiff. In the opinion of the learned Judge, perhaps the most convenient way of disposing of the suit would be to follow the main lines of the written argument put in for the plaintiff by his learned counsel, Mr. Inverarity. The plaintiff's case was different against different defendants. It had to be considered against the after-born children of the plaintiff's second wife; and against Ramdas and Kursondas, (the latter now deceased) and their children, some of whom were, and some of whom were not, born at the date of the release in 1889. There was also a separate case in respect of the ornaments, in which Bhanumatti was interested as well as the male issue. Plaintiff, in the opening of his argument, contended that while his property might be self-acquired as against Ramdas and Kursondas, it might be ancestral in his hands as between himself, and the after-born children of his second wife. This, his Lordship thought, was an incorrect view of Hindu law. His Lordship had no doubt that a suit of this kind would lie. Plaintiff had argued with unnecessary elaboration that there was no objection to the suit in its present form. His Lordship did not think there was. At present all that the plaintiff could ask for was the declaration. He was in need of no consequential relief. Therefore the suit was within the actual words and clear intention of Section 42 of the Specific Relief Act. The first and one of the most important questions in the case then was, what was the character of the Rs. 15,000 which Chubildas got in 1866? Again, it seemed to his Lordship that the written argument entirely missed the real point. As the argument was put, it was on the face of it unsustainable. It was virtually impossible to extract any consistent rule from the decisions of the Courts on the point. Broadly of course, they agreed that where there was ancestral property the true germ of what was subsequently acquired, the acquisition took the character of the germ. But where the germ never fructified, where it might be no more than an ancestral cottage never converted, then the mere fact that it afforded shelter to the members of the family would not be enough to impress upon their subsequent independent earnings the character of joint family property. Conversely it had been held that where the ancestral property yielded an excess over expenditure, out of which excess further purchases were made, those purchases were to be regarded as ancestral. No one would dispute that proposition ; but implied in it was precisely what the plaintiff was now relying on, namely that if he could show that there was no surplus of ancestral property, his subsequent purchase must be regarded as his self acquisition. The plaintiff's books begin in April, 1877, which was about the time that he bought the Napean Sea Road property. Between 1870-1877 the only income that Chubildas had was derived from the Null Bazar property and the ancestral houses. The conclusion followed, as the plaintiff contended, that the Napean Sea Road property could not have been bought out of ancestral funds.

In the present case, the Court had abundant and completely satisfactory materials. They knew exactly what Chubildas started with. They knew that, while he was a member of the joint family, he was its mainstay. They knew that he contributed Rs. 40,000 to its expenses. They knew that in 1866, when he and his brothers said they would thenceforth keep their earnings to themselves, he recovered back Rs. 15,000. His Lordship took that to have been in the nature of a gift in recognition of the great services he had done. His Lordship came to the conclusion that in all the circumstances of the case, the properties in Chubildas's hands were and had all along been his self-acquired properties. About the release of 1889, his Lordship at once dismissed the absurd contention that it was procured by undue influence or fraud. Ramdas and Kursondas made a shockingly bad bargain. But they did it with their eyes open.

The result of the suit was that the plaintiff succeeded. He was entitled to the declaration sought in respect of so much of the property as was within the jurisdiction. He was entitled as against Bhanumatti to the ornaments. And the declaration that they were his self-acquired property followed as a matter of course.

The question of costs was argued, but his Lordship took time to consider his decision on it.

THE BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASES.

Tyebji not Allowed Bail.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, refused the application for bail made on behalf of Abdul Hussein Tyebji, now under trial in the Police Court, for receiving stolen property in the Bombay Government Dockyard cases. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, made the application. It was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, who was instructed on behalf of the Crown by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor. Their Lordships refused the application on the ground, among others, that there were reasons for believing that there was substantial evidence against the accused.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LIABILITY UNDER THE GUARDIAN AND WARDS ACT.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

MURLIDHAR NATHA VS. VALABDAS MURLIDHAR AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. S. S. Patkar.
For the Defendant-respondents.—The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Nasik. The question involved in this case was as to the liability of the respondents. Their father had been a guardian appointed by the Court and when the minor died, the Court made a declaration discharging him so far as his liabilities under the Guardian and Wards Act were concerned. Under that Act, when a guardian had delivered any property in his possession or control belonging to the ward, the Court might declare him to be discharged from his liabilities, save as regards any fraud which might subsequently be discovered. Such a declaration had the effect of protecting the guardian from all suits in connection with the management of the minor's property, except in the case of fraud discovered after the declaration. No such fraud was found proved in the present case. But it was contended for the appellant, that the declaration actually made by the Court, saved the guardian only from suits concerning liabilities arising under the Guardian and Wards Act, not from those arising under the common law. Their Lordships remarked that, even assuming such a distinction existed between the liabilities under the Act and those under the common law, the complaint here was that the second respondent invested his ward's money in an imprudent manner by letting it lie as a deposit without interest with the first respondent. That meant that the second respondent did not deal with his ward's property in the manner he was bound to deal with it by the Act which stated that a guardian of the property of a ward was bound to deal therewith as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would invest his money for interest, and this was what the respondent failed to do in respect of his ward's money. There could be no question in this of any liability outside the Act. The order of the Court, discharging the second respondent, was therefore a complete protection to him so far as the present claim was concerned. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree of the first Appellate Court.

POLICE NEWS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Inspector Spiers charged Hari Ladhu, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Photographers, with theft as a servant of two lots of picture post-cards, the first lot valued at Rs. 2-4 and the second, at about Rs. 4. Mr. Fred Mitchell, Manager of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, stated that on Saturday morning, on the Apollo Bunder, he saw a hawker selling picture post-cards, on examining which, witness found that there were several of them marked with the name of the above firm. He took the hawker to the firm, where the latter pointed out the accused as the man from whom he had bought the cards. It was subsequently found that the accused had been in the habit of stealing post-cards and taking them home. The second lot of cards was recovered from a gutter near the accused's house, where the accused had thrown them after tearing the cards to pieces, when he found that the Police were after him.

The accused stated that he had bought the first lot of cards from the complainant two years ago for Rs. 3-2 and that he picked up the second lot from a heap of rubbish on the floor, and took them home as he thought they were useless. The accused later pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Inspector Sykes charged Hyderali Shah Sherali Shah with possessing 27 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The accused was stopped by a Police sepoy in Trimbak Parushram Street and searched, on suspicion, when the drug was found on his person. It was made up into small packets. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 60 with the option of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. A. R. King (Chairman), and P. B. Jijibhoy.

CAUSING INCONVENIENCE.

Their Worships disposed of 48 cases, many of which were against hawkers for causing inconvenience to the public by occupying a portion of the road on Saturday.

WILFUL TRESPASS.

Their Worships also disposed of a case, in which Inspector Hassan charged one Keshoo Ladha, a Hindu, with committing wilful trespass. Bombardier Lythe, of the Regimental Police, Colaba, deposed that on Sunday night he found the accused in Captain Moberley's compound, and arrested him. The accused had no right to be there and if a person wanted to see his relatives he should not do so in the quarters or compound. The accused stated that he had been there to see his relatives. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2, or, in default, to undergo two days' simple imprisonment.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon. A. Hill Trevor (Chairman) and Mr. J. M. S. Shroff.

ILL-TREATING BULLOCKS.

Their Worships disposed of 133 cases, including one in which one Oomer Yusuf, an oil extractor, residing in Goghari Moholla, was charged with ill-treating in an oil factory three bullocks, which were unfit for labour, had sore necks and were emaciated. The accused who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to pay in the aggragate, a fine of Rs. 40.

A DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which one Moti Nana and three other beggars were charged with begging for alms in a public street. The accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Kazi Murghe (Chairman), and Dr. Dandekar.

Their Worships disposed of 95 cases yesterday.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman), and J. D. D. Almeida.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, June 11.

THE Monsoon may be said to have fairly set in. It rained heavily on Sunday morning, continuing for over two hours, when the River Moosi was again in flood. For the second time in less than three months the temporary bridge has been washed away and it has now been discovered that the Laiknd-Dowla Bridge is unfit for vehicular traffic. Hence the only communication with the city is the Purana Pool or Old Bridge. Immediately after the temporary bridge was destroyed by the heavy shower of rain we had at the end of March, I suggested that there was no need of re-building it, and that the permanent bridges should be pushed through. Had this been done—as it ought to have money, labour, and time would have been saved.

***

A lot of nuisance and annoyance is being caused by the setting up of a Moglai Postal pillar post by the side of the British pillar post, beside the Wesleyan Church at the Chudderghaut Residency Bazaar Market. The former, no doubt, is coloured yellow and the latter dark red, but an ignorant servant is not going to trouble himself with "which is which" in the dark of night or even perhaps daylight. The performance of his duty is generally worse than perfunctory, and if he is able to deposit what he is given to post in one or the other of the pillar posts, he can always lay the unction to his heart that he has discharged his trust. During the past two months I have heard many complaints about wrong posting and late deliveries, in some cases no deliveries at all, when, what is sent, is posted in the Moglai pillar post. In more instances than one I have been put to annoyance and inconvenience by unaccountable surcharges. In the name of the public, I ask that the Moglai pillar post, so recently erected, be removed to some other place. I think all purposes will be served, with less chances of making mistakes, if this pillar post is put up near the Residency Tower Clock.

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Yesterday, the solemn festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Chudderghaut. It would be necessary at the very outset to say a word about the improvements made to the Church by the present Parish Priest, the Rev. Father Pagani. The High Altar has been raised and the tabernacle artistically ornamented, above it stands in relief the beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In the wings two altars have been erected, one to Saint Anthony and the other to the Immaculate Conception, and it is understood that two more altars will be added. Yesterday the whole Church was heavily draped and the floral decorations made the spectacular view superb. High Mass was sung in the morning by the Vicar-General, Very Rev. Father Civati, assisted by Fathers Pagani and Garbelli, while the Nuns of the Convent of the Most Holy Rosary formed the choir. In the evening, the Blessed Sacrament was taken out in procession followed by several hundreds of people, the Garrison Band, under the direction of Herr Luschwitz, supplying the music. This solemn function was preceded by a sermon given by the Vicar-General in which he dwelt impressively on the Blessed Eucharist. The whole route from the Church to the temporary altar, where Benediction was given, was lined with flags and streamers.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the May vacation. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, acting Chief Justice, sat with Mr. Justice Heaton in the first division Court on the Appellate Side. Mr. Justice Batchelor sat in the second division Court on that side to dispose of applications for admission. On the Original Side, the three division Courts were presided over by Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Justice Macleod, and Mr. Justice Beaman, who delivered judgments in two cases of importance in regard to self-acquired property.

EX-LIEUTENANT WOOD'S appeal against the decision striking out his action against the Ar my Council has been ordered to stand over until the second week of next sittings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund 3rd June.—On Tuesday the Club Annexe was the scene of a bright little dance, given by twelve energetic men calling themselves "The Licentiates." Tents had been erected for sitting out and supper rooms, and very comfortably arranged. Red shades adorned the lights, which were so dim and religious that at first one could scarcely see at all, but finally a little more light was allowed on the scene. Nearly 150 guests were invited, and, owing probably to a good many departures these last few days men were not quite so plentiful as they might have been, but every one enjoyed themselves immensely.

H. E. the Governor's Band provided an excellent programme which lasted till 2 A. M., and consisted of 16 dances and extras.

Mrs. Whitehead held two Garden Parties at her residence here on the 1st and 2nd June, and luckily though the weather was damp and threatening, it did not prevent the guests enjoying exploring the extensive grounds. On the 2nd there were a good many people, including H. E. the Governor and Lady Sawley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick and Mrs. Hammick, the Hon'ble Mr C. S. Forbes, General and Mrs. Peett and many others. The guests were served with tea on the terrace in front of the house, and the games on the badminton court below were quite exciting to watch, while many people sat off to play round the tiny golf links which have been laid out in the pretty grounds.

Ootacamund, 4th June.—A Variety Concert, which concluded with the melodrama, "Forgiven at Last," was held at the Armoury last night, and was well attended, though many of the front rows were not occupied. The entertainment was given under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. The piece is written by Private Worth, who sustained one of the characters in the cast. The Concert programme was thoroughly well executed and every item encored.

The play, "Forgiven at Last," which is very clever, is the composition of quite a lad, and the author is to be congratulated. The only fault to be found is that on more than one occasion the audience face an empty stage. The Chaplain of Wellington was present and made all the arrangements for the production of the piece, solely with a view to encouraging the members of the Temperance movement in Wellington.

Ootacamund, 6th June.—The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes gave a most delightful dance at "Woodside" last night. There is not in all the Station another private house that can boast such a charming Ball-room. The one hitch of the evening consisted in a carriage breaking down on the steep drive and effectually preventing, any other vehicle passing from behind, while the pouring rain discouraged any attempt to finish the journey on foot. The charming little sleeve at one end of the room half concealed H. E. the Governor's Band, which provided an excellent programme of thirteen dances. Only keen dancers had been invited and the guests must have numbered about 90. All declared that the floor was excellent and that the music had been selected with the greatest judgment.

PALGHAUT.

Palghaut, 4th June.—Some of the workmen living near the Vembalur hills, a few miles from here, went hunting with a couple of dogs, but the only weapons the party had were a few sticks and spikes. While in the heart of the forest a panther suddenly appeared on the scene and attacked one of the men named Chathu, who had separated from his companions. The man was severely mauled on the left arm and ribs. Nothing daunted, he attacked the animal with the club he had in his hand and aimed a blow at the animal's head, which stunned it. He then raised an alarm, which brought his comrades to his aid, who fell upon the animal and killed it. The man's injuries were attended to, and he was brought to the local Hospital the next evening. It is feared, however, that blood-poisoning will set in.

"The Miniature Golf Course" again proved very popular and required all one's most careful play to negotiate successfully the difficult obstacles. The fish in the pond, for the "Isaac Walton Stakes," were most elusive, and refused to be easily caught. Many of the couples competing did not get one bite. Captain Branson and Mrs. Bingham made the "record" catch of eight fish in 2 minutes, the time allowed. "In The Defence of Portsmouth," Mrs. Nelson and her partner proved themselves the best shots and put most of the torpedo boats "out of action." During the evening the "Anagrammatical Competition" kept the guest occupied, and some did nothing else but give themselves up to solving the extremely clever anagram. Eventually, Mrs. Ruskin and Mr. L. G. Moore were adjudged the winners, as having the greatest number of words correct in the long letter addressed to "Margaret."

The prizes which were very pretty, consisted of different kinds of necklaces for the ladies and silver buttons, match-boxes and gold safety pins for the men.

The second dance given by Colonel H. B. Walker and the Officers of the Border Regiment came off on Tuesday evening, the 1st June. Most elaborate preparations had been made to ensure the comfort of all, in case it turned out a wet evening, and there were many comfortable tents for sitting out in the garden. The music and floor were all that could be desired. Supper was laid out in the billiard room, and the handsome Regimental plate was much admired.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 6th June.—The bachelors and grass-widowers of Coonoor, Wellington and the Cordite Factory gave a delightful Ball at the Club on the evening of the 3rd instant. It was very disheartening for them to have to make their preparations in pouring rain ; but fortunately it cleared at 6 p.m. The ball-room and verandahs were decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, which gave the place a very festive appearance. The supper room was also decorated with light festoons of jungle creepers. There were eighteen dances on the programme, played by the Band of the Border Regiment. There were about 180 people present.

BHOWNAGAR.

Bhownager, 9th June.—A cartman attempted to cross the level crossing between Wansjalia and Balwa on the Jetalsar-Porbunder section, when the cart was run into by an approaching train. The bullocks and cartman escaped with little injury. A pagi of Jetalsar Junction Station has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for having committed the theft of some rupees from the box of a fruit Bori.

KODAIKANAL.

Kodaikanal, 6th June.—The bachelors of the Club gave a Fancy Dress Ball on Thursday night. There were about a hundred invitations issued, and though it was a boisterous monsoon night there were about seventy or eighty people present, mostly in fancy dress. The room was very prettily decorated with asparagus fern and flowers, the work of the hosts, and in a conspicuous place in the Ball-room the following conundrum was exhibited on a large placard, "Why do married men live longer than single ?" There were many conjectures as to the answer, but no one seemed able to solve the riddle till supper-time, when the following answer was seen over the fire place in the supper room :—"They don't but seem to think they do." Supper was served in the gentlemen's card-room on small tables to accommodate four or six persons, distributed throughout the room, and there were light refreshments available all night in the ladies card-room.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

There are so many things going on in Pa

BY THE WAY.

PANAMA CANAL DEFENCE.

Recent events have tended to show that the Panama Canal will be almost as valuable a military as a commercial asset. It has been pointed out that the Suez Canal will continue to provide the shorter route for vessels proceeding from New York to Hongkong; and that by using the new Tehuantepec line across Mexico goods from Liverpool bound for San Francisco will make a journey of some 800 miles less than if they were carried through the Panama Canal. On the other hand the canal will obviously be of enormous strategic value to the United States Fleet. The long voyage of the "Oregon" from the Pacific Coast to Cuba on the outbreak of hostilities has never been forgotten, and the fifty-nine millions which are being spent on the great undertaking would be money well invested if they had no other object than the increased mobility for all time of the United States Navy. That the military value of the canal is well appreciated is shown by the fact that great batteries are to be erected at the Pacific end, where an attack is evidently most expected. Couple this with the immense preparations at Pearl Harbour, in the Hawaiian group, and it is not difficult to see from what direction American statesmen expect trouble to come.

WELL-FORGED LINKS.

"Kind hearts are more than coronets" and of far more value than reform schemes in making the British Raj popular in India. It is not the mistaken kindness of the theorist anxious to give a few clamorous Brahmins all the power they demand that can produce this popularity: rather, writes a London correspondent, would such indiscriminate giving diminish what prestige we already possess, rendering us contemptible in the sight of less-headed Hindus, who know well that India's prosperity is based on the strong unselfish rule of the white man. The action of the Indian Civil servant Mr. Kilby in sucking from his servant's arm the poison left there by the fangs of a mad dog—self-sacrifice of this kind it is that will bind the natives' hearts to us. Conversely, nothing has drawn out our hearts more irresistibly towards the great Sikh people than the last utterance of those five Sikh soldiers who, after defending the Lucknow Residency on rations of rice water, were by a terrible but natural error bayonetted on the relief of the garrison by the Highlanders. "Why do you weep?" they said, "what matters one less! It is all for the good cause."

MANTILLAS AND PORK PIES.

Dr. Cowen made one perfectly impossible and one very shrewd suggestion while he was conducting a rehearsal in Westminster Chapel. Basses and tenors complained that they could not see his baton by reason of the huge Saturn's rings in straw that adorned the heads of the sopranos and contraltos. It may be surmised that the basses were also annoyed at being deprived by these same obstacles of catching a sight of the contraltos faces. However, this is by the way. Dr. Cowen's remedy was the tam o'shanter or the mantilla. The first is clearly the mad dream of a Don Quixote. That woman-kind should wear in the streets of a city a headgear that could be purchased for a few shillings is a ridiculous suggestion. On the hockey field, by the banks of the Tay and the Dee, tam o' shanters are admissible; anywhere else they are base, despicable. But we have more hopes of the mantilla. Motorists whose heads are swathed in veils have gone half-way towards it; with theatregoers it is actually the fashion. We took to our hearts some time ago one importation from Spain, the pork-pie hat; why not try another?

ARISTOCRATIC WINNERS.

Of the 129 Derby winners (excluding the last race), it is interesting to note that five have been owned by Royal princes, seventeen by dukes, twenty-seven by lords, twenty by "Sirs," and fifty-three by plain "misters," while the remaining owners include a count (F. Lagrange), a baron, an admiral, three colonels, and a major. Of the five Royal victories, the first was as long ago as 1788, when the Prince of Wales (later George IV.) won the "blue riband" with Sir Thomas; the Prince's brother "jolly, cursing courageous Frederick," Duke of York, carried off the Derby twice, with Prince Leopold in 1816 and with Moses in 1822; and our present King's two victories were in 1896 and 1900 respectively. The ducal list is headed by the late Duke of Westminster, who scored no fewer than four successes.

EPSOM WATERS.

Doctor's orders would hardly pass muster as a reason for a holiday at Epsom. In June 1668, however, one John Owen, of Chatham Dockyard, begged of Pepys leave of absence for twelve days, being "advised to drink Epsom waters," and in the following August a similar application was made by one Ph. Pett—encouraged thereto no doubt by his colleague's success—for a fortnight's leave of absence, "being advised by my physician to drink Epsom waters." The old well-house was demolished in 1804 and the well, the waters of which retain all their pristine efficacy, is a feature of the garden of the modern house "The Wells."

AIRSHIPS AS COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS?

Count Zeppelin, in an illustrated article which he contributes to the June "Pall Mall Magazine," contends that as commercial undertakings airships will prove perfectly practical. He assumes, for instance the foundation of airship communication between Berlin and Copenhagen. The capital needed for one airship, a main station at Berlin, and a landing station at Copenhagen, would be £30,000. The revenue, allowing for 100 flights to Copenhagen and 100 back to Berlin each year (time of trip half that of present system), with an average of twenty-five travellers each paying £2 10s., would amount to £12,500 a year. For insurance depreciation, and cost of running the outlay would be £7,500. This would leave a profit of £5,000, or 10 per cent. on the capital.

A FOX'S WELL-STOCKED LARDER.

Two gamekeepers on one of the peaks of the Pentland Hills the other day observed a rabbit warren which bore traces of being the abode of some animals less innocent than the conies. The keepers dug a trench, and came upon the heart of the burrow, which had three compartments, in each of which young foxes were found, the lister being eight in all. Within the burrow was found the foxes' larder, which consisted of twenty lamps, twelve rabbits, two hens, a duck, and a grouse. The cubs were taken possession of and the vixen was trapped. Other three adult foxes were captured, making a total capture of twelve foxes within the area of only one hill summit.

THE TWO LARGEST DIAMONDS.

Mr. G. F. Kunz in the June "Century" gives a very interesting account of the two largest diamonds in the world. They have been brought to light within the last score of years. The first—until 1905, the largest ever discovered—bore the name of the Excelsior diamond, and was found on June 30, 1893, in the Jagersfontein Mine situated in the then Orange River Colony and controlled by the De Beers Company. The diamond was picked up by a native while loading a truck with diamond earth, and, although a white overseer was standing by, the negro managed to secrete it, and kept it on his person for some time. It does not appear, however, that he intended to steal it, for he eventually delivered it to the manager, saying that he wanted "to give it to the boss." As a reward the negro received £150 and a horse, saddle, and bridle.

THE FINDING OF THE CULLINAN.

It was on January 25, 1905, that the greatest diamond known to the world was found, at the Premier Mine, in the Transvaal. The day's work at the mine was over, and Mr. Frederick Wells, the surface-manager, was making his usual rounds. Glancing along one side of the deep excavation, his eye suddenly caught the gleam of a brilliant object far up on the bank. He lost no time in climbing up to the spot where he had noted the glint of light. He had not been mistaken it was really a brilliant crystal. He tested it on the spot, and soon convinced himself that it was a crystal of exceptional whiteness and purity. It weighed more than three times that of any other diamond that has been discovered. Mr. Wells was handsomely rewarded by the company for his discovery, and the diamond was named after Mr. Cullinan, the chairman. How it came later to be presented to King Edward by the Transvaal Government everyone will remember.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Officers who have lately resumed service afloat after a few months' spell of unemployment, do not disguise their opinion that unmistakable signs are to be observed of a change having come over the spirit of the service, "Things are not as they were" sums up the position as it presents itself to those who have been temporarily divorced from active association with the fleet, and the feeling of unrest and disquietude which has taken the place of confidence and tranquillity, not only appears to permeate through all commissioned ranks, but occasionally finds expression in heated controversies among the men of the lower deck. All this cannot be for the good of the service; on the contrary, the partisanship shown among rivals whose predilections with reference to certain distinguished officers run in counter directions, has even threatened to involve breaches of discipline. Schools of thought on policy and administration are no longer confined to the senior commissioned ranks afloat and the members of Service Clubs, for it has become the rule for the humblest of ships' companies to turn their messes into debating clubs, so to speak, for the discussion of subjects which vitally affect the welfare of the service.

HOME FLEETS' TRAINING.

With the dispersal of the ships in the First and Second Division of the Home Fleet to their respective home ports the most strenuous period of war training that has so far taken place in this command has been brought to a close. Efficiency has been kept constantly in view by Admiral Sir William May and those who had acted directly under his orders, and there is a consensus of opinion among the officers and men who have spent two months in Scottish waters that the climate and other discomforts which had been experienced are more than out weighed by the valuable results of the training.

HISTORIC NAMES REVIVED.

Two honoured names are to be restored to the Navy List in the "Colossus" and "Hercules," which have been selected for the battleships just ordered. The name "Colossus" dates as far back as 1781, when it was borne by a 74-gun ship which subsequently was with Lord Hood at the occupation of Toulon, and afterwards shared in Lord Bridport's action at St. Vincent when three French line-of-battleships were captured. The last ship of this name, which was launched about 30 years ago at Portsmouth, was of 9,420 tons displacement, and carried four 12-inch muzzle-loaders. She cost £650,000 and was sold in 1908 for £18,500. The name "Hercules" goes back in naval annals to 1616, when it was borne by a 24-gun ship. There was also a 74 "Hercules" with Hawke at Quiberon Bay in 1759, and with Rodney in his famous victory over the French in 1782. The last ship of this name, which was launched at Chatham in 1868, carried eight 16-inch guns and six smaller weapons, all muzzle-loaders, and was protected by iron armour having a maximum thickness of nine inches. This vessel now does duty as quarters for dockyard workmen at Gibraltar. The first pair of the 30 per cent. better "Dreadnoughts" about to be commenced will therefore in their respective titles be of honourable descent.

NAVAL FIELD GUNS AND MOUNTINGS.

Those who advise the immediate withdrawal of the field gun from the Naval sevice would do something more than rob the annual Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia of some very attractive events in its programme, for it would deprive the Navy of one of the means of carrying to a successful conclusion those punitive expeditions against native tribes which have often been carried out single handed by the senior service in the past. Considering the nature and extent of our oversea dominions, it can scarcely be hoped that there will be no more of these expeditions in future, where a light and handy field gun is one of the greatest essentials, when well-built stockades and other formidable obstacles erected by our coloured opponents along the line of advance have to be demolished. It would be a better policy to forego a larger and heavier gun for Naval field purposes, as these latter would only be needed to attack a civilised for, with guns of equal calibre and power. Against such forces, however, it is very improbable that our bluejackets will ever again operate ashore with man-dragged field guns, as the Admiralty, except in cases of great emergency are not likely to consent to land seamen and marines for this purpose in future.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE "SHAM" ARMY.

Lord Roberts's speech in the Lords on the Army as a "sham" has been the subject of criticism and remark in nearly every paper in the United Kingdom. Here and there we have seen comments adverse to the gallant Field-Marshal, to the effect that his judgment is impaired, and in one or two places the remark is made that he has risen to fame in the organisation which he denounces as a sham or fraud. But, generally speaking, the disinterestedness of his utterances is fully recognised as well as the gravity of his warning, and only a few critics have taken the remarks to apply to the quality of the Army. The quality has certainly improved, and so has war readiness, but it was Lord Roberts's object to make it quite clear that we have not the Army of our need. We believe it will not be denied by anyone that his statement is of such serious nature that the utmost consideration should be given to it. We have more than once suggested the desirability of holding a "grand inquest" into the organisation and sufficiency of the Army for its duties, based upon a clear understanding of what those duties are. The Committee of Imperial Defence has presumably taken full account of the international situation and the promise or menace of the future, and it is the right body to make such a "grand inquest" as we have in view, assisted on the military side by officers of the General Staff. Whether the proposed inquiry into the state of the Special Reserve will be made has not been announced but an inquiry of wider scope might be undertaken with advantage.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

The Duke of Bedford, in his recent speech in the House of Lords, brought forward a point in connection with officers of the Special Reserve, whose importance we think has not been adequately appreciated. It was originally intended that these officers should under all circumstances rank as junior to those of the Regular Army. This naturally not proving popular, it was arranged that as regards those Regular officers who were serving with and formed part of the regular establishment of Special Reserve units, they should rank according to the dates of appointment in their respective ranks. On mobilisation, however it is unlikely that these units will proceed to the front as such but they will be used for the purpose of supplying drafts. Officers who join Regular units in this manner are placed at the bottom of their rank in the regiment to which they are appointed, subsequently taking precedence according to the date of their appointment to such regiment. As the Duke points out, this is all very well for those who join at the bottom of the regiment—namely, 2nd lieutenants—but if the principle is carried out in other ranks a serious grievance will be created. In his own words "On service, when Regular officers and especially junior officers, hoped for rapid advancement, were they to find their promotion blocked by officers brought in from the Special Reserve over their heads and filling places into which they ought to have stepped? If so, there was an end of the Regular Army as a profession." The matter would seem to demand further consideration.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Germany is surely defeating her own object in going about her naval projects in the open and almost defiant way she does. England has been roused to a state of watchful apprehension by her recent actions and the speeches of her Admirals, while America has been no less alarmed by the quick and convincing way in which Captain Mahan has pointed out to her the very real danger which threatens. It is abundantly evident that Germany is taking every precaution to improve her relations with the United States, but apparently her real intentions and attitude are fully understood across the Atlantic. As Captain Mahan points out, it is of vital importance to America, from sheerly practical as apart from any sentimental reasons, that Great Britain should maintain her sea supremacy. With Germany dominating the seas a balancing policy would become impossible and the Americans would have to choose between submission or a naval war.

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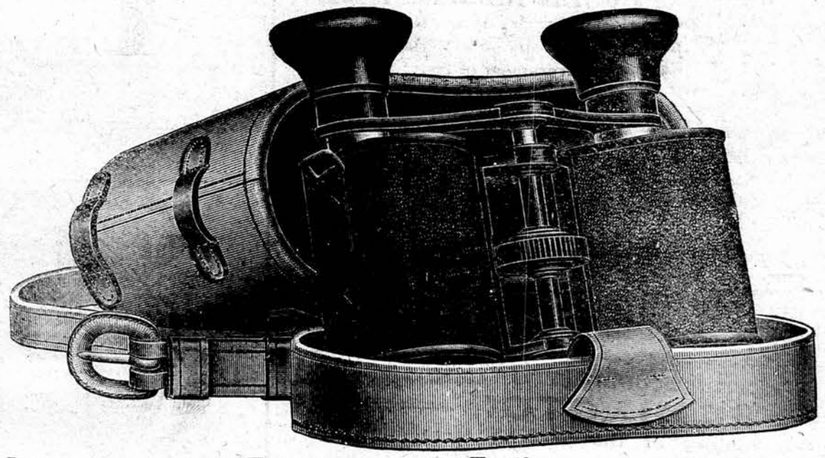

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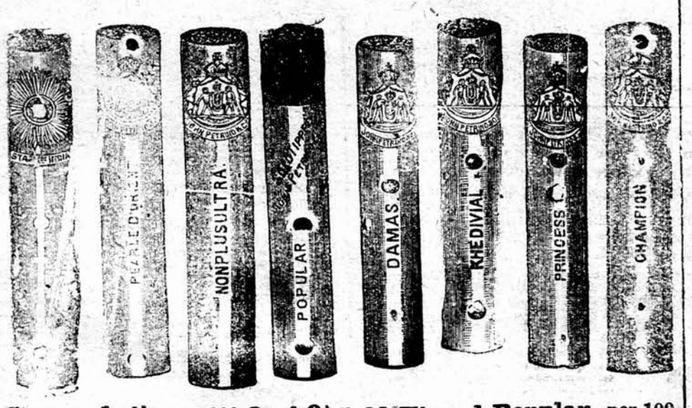

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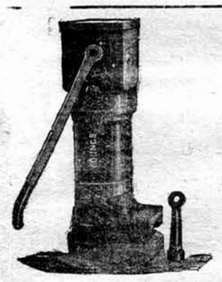

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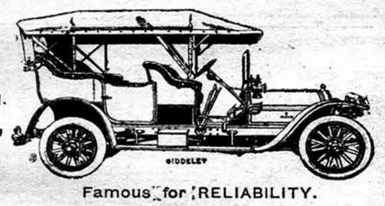

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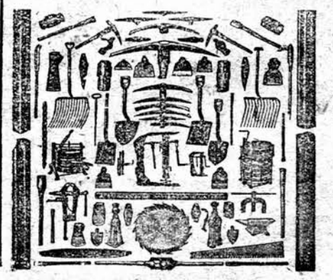

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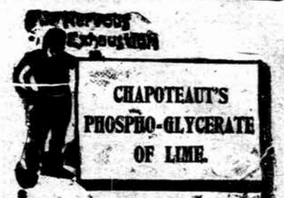
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